THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

VENEZUELA.

The Claims of American Citizens—An Onslaught upon the United States and the Commission for their Adjustment.

From *La Opinion Nacional*, of Caracas, Venezuela, of March 19, we translate the following article, which explains the character of some of the claims of citizens of the United States upon the Venezuelan Government, and also shows the bitter animosity of the Venezuelans on the subject, and the spirit which has prompted their Government to repudiate the award of the Commission:—

The name of this distinguished citizen (Mr. Villafane) ought to be written in the catalogue of the Venezuelans who have served their country with unalloyed honesty, faithfulness, intelligence, and patriotism. Such has been the single consolatory reflection that we have made on finishing the perusal of the report given to the Government upon the acts of the mixed commission appointed to decide and settle the North American claims against Venezuela. The mixed commission was composed of Mr. Villafane, the Commissioner of the Republic; of Mr. Talmage, the Commissioner of the United States, and of Mr. J. N. Machado, Jr., as umpire, appointed by the Russian Minister at Washington. When Mr. Machado was appointed umpire by the Minister of a neutral power, nobody could explain to himself the motive of his election. Time has taken upon itself to reveal that such appointment was the work of some intrigue on the part of Mr. Talmage, or of the American interests involved, from the moral responsibility of which the Russian Minister became free, since he consulted, as to the appointment, with our representative at Washington, Mr. Florencio Rivas, and obtained his approval. By virtue of this intrigue, the Court of Equity was constituted with three judges, two of whom had at the outset prejudged the question. The glory of defending with good reasons his country's rights, and of wrestling against the deplorable errors of his own fellow-countryman, fell to the lot of Mr. Villafane. If, in this struggle, the republic has come out losing two millions of *pesos*, to Mr. Villafane is due exclusively that the spoliation has not been thrice greater; and for a monetary loss, that time may repair, there has been obtained in exchange a moral victory, to wit:—The satisfaction of the Republic having come out triumphant, through the immaculate and heroic conduct of its own commissioner, from a contest, or rather from a snare, treacherously prepared against its impoverished treasury, in the name of the Government of the United States, of that great Government which in front of its pompous motto, *America for Americans*, pretends to save us from European rapacity at the same time that it allows us to fall into the wicked clutches of its own special agents! What has transpired in this business is extraordinarily shameful for the Government of the United States, and if we make, for justice sake, an exception of the gentlemanly Pruyn, Minister *ad interim* of that Republic in this city, whose hands we believe to be completely clean, the other American agents in this iniquitous affair have deserved, in an analogous case, in their own country, the infliction of popular justice. For no greater crime are delinquents in the land of Washington exemplarily punished. By virtue of the awards of the Commission the Venezuelan Treasury has become constituted debtor to the Government of the United States of North America for $1,253,310·30, almost two millions of our money.

Of this sum there were allowed by the Commission, $459,188·30; and by the umpire, Mr. J. N. Machado, $794,122; total, $1,253,310·30.

The claims allowed were forty-nine. Of these there were awarded by the Commission thirty-seven, and the umpire awarded twelve, among them the following:—

$250,000, in favor of Messrs. Beales, Nobles & Garrison, for the nullity of two contracts made by them with the Dictatorship to bring out immigrants and establish a line of steamships.

$11,500, in favor of W. Miller, for a slap upon his face given by Mr. L. Malaussena, who was not punished by the Government of Venezuela.

$102,000, in favor of the widow and heirs of Captain Clark, in part cost of two ships captured in time of Colombia and paid years ago by Venezuela.

$35,000, in favor of Seth Driggs, because the tribunals had not sanctioned a demand intended by him in 1856 against the heirs of General Marino.

$141,000, in favor of the widow and heirs of W. E. Willet for hire damages and losses occasioned on the 2d August, 1860, on his house being occupied.

$252,814, in favor of Jacob Idler for contracts made by him with commissioners of Colombia some of them as far back as 1817.

The foregoing explanation will relieve us from making any further remarks as to the nature of the claims.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

A Western Tour Projected.

From the San Francisco Alta California, March 31.

Private correspondence received in this city from Washington gives us positive and authentic information that President Grant will certainly visit this coast during the coming summer. Vice-President Colfax is expected to accompany the grand excursion party, which will make the trip earlier, by way of celebrating the opening of the read. General Grant, however, desires to cross the continent in a less ostentatious manner later in the season, with but a very small party. The visit of the President, should he come to California, would be an occasion for the greatest enthusiasm ever witnessed in the State; and, as Grant is the first man that ever has held the Presidential chair and has previously resided in California, it would be quite fitting that he should be the first President of the United States that ever visited the State.

Views of the Executive on Virginia Affairs.

From the Richmond Whig, April 24.

We have the most gratifying assurances from Washington that General Grant will give us a fair election, and afford every opportunity for making the best that can be made of the Underwood abomination. He is in favor of real peace and of whatever will best promote the true interests of the Commonwealth. All the tricks and devices of those artful dodgers Wells and Bond will be thrown away upon him. They are now in Washington spending their money in vain. General Grant, with the aid of General Canby, in whom he has perfect confidence, will settle this matter to the satisfaction of the people of Virginia, and the Walker ticket, running on the Grant programme, will be elected by at least a hundred thousand majority. We are every day more and more persuaded that Wells will not stand a poll.

Whatever politicians in Washington and New York may say, in this whole matter of Virginia reconstruction General Grant has acted the part of a true man—of a high man—of one who knew what was right, and resolved to enforce it. At his first interview with the "Committee of Nine" he declared that the Underwood Constitution was an abomination; that various clauses in it would be stricken out and voted down by the people, and he has known no variation or shadow of changing on the subject from that day to this. He still thinks those abominable clauses should be stricken out. He is determined that they shall be stricken out, and that the thing (the Underwood Constitution) shall be amended and improved as much as it is capable of being improved. We speak that whereof we know.

ENGLAND.

What is Said in Regard to the Recognition of Cuba by the United States.

The London *Times* of the 13th instant contains a column editorial on the recent action of the House of Representatives of the United States in relation to the prospective recognition of Cuban independence, from which we make the following extract:—

The House of Representatives at Washington has closed its session with a characteristic act. It has passed a prospective resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence by a majority so large that one report describes it as carried unanimously. More than a month ago a similar resolution was adopted by the late House of Representatives and strangely coupled with a profession of sympathy with the revolution in Spain. In both cases the vote could have none but a moral effect, since the constitutional responsibility rests with the President, who has already received a memorial on the subject from the Cuban insurgents. The House of Representatives, however, assures President Grant of its support in the event of his seeing fit to recognize any *de facto* government in Cuba based on republican principles.

The belief of the American people that Cuba must sooner or later fall into their hands has long been all but openly avowed. Not only the intrinsic value of the island, but the consciousness that it might be worth infinitely more to America than to Spain, irresistibly recommends the idea of annexation. * * * Far be it from us to represent this action, however premature, as a moral enormity or as an intentional insult to Spain. Even if it were an intentional insult it might well have been provoked by certain high-handed proceedings of the Spanish fleet, which concerns ourselves as well as the United States. What is too self-evident to be denied is that it is utterly and flagrantly inconsistent with the grounds upon which the Alabama claims have been always supported by American diplomatists. The complaint against Great Britain is that we conceded belligerent rights to the Confederates with undue haste, though not till after belligerent rights had been assumed by the United States Government through a proclamation of blockade. With a far weaker justification the American House of Commons now urges the President to take a far stronger course. So far as the facts are known, there is no comparison between the position of the Cuban insurgents and that of the Confederates in the first year of the war. The utmost that is alleged on behalf of the former, in the address to President Grant, is that two-thirds of the island is under their control, and a majority of the population in their favor. In respect of capacity for self-government, they are immeasurably behind the Southern whites, and nothing but the internal embarrassments of Spain has enabled them to hold their own against General Dulce. Yet it is proposed not only to recognize them as belligerents, but to recognize them as an independent State, without awaiting the issue of the contest. Again, we say, this may be right, but if it be right, how frivolous are all the charges against the British Government in respect of its attitude towards the Southern Confederacy! Let us imagine a similar resolution having been carried in our own House of Commons and communicated to Mr. Seward. There is a difference, indeed, in constitutional power between the House of Commons and the House of Representatives, and the possible secession of Cuba has long been familiar to the American mind, but all other differences tell on the opposite side. It will greatly surprise us if Mr. Motley does not emphatically repudiate this *ex post facto* precedent and give up its defense in despair. We freely admit, on our part, that President Grant is in no degree responsible for it, and is perfectly free to open negotiations on Mr. Seward's basis, as if it did not exist. We only commend it to the attention of those who, forgetting what passed when Hungary revolted, draw unfavorable contrasts between American and English observance of neutrality. In the diplomatic intercourse of great nations *tu quoque* arguments are wholly out of place. If England has done a wrong to the United States, a subsequent wrong done by the United States to Spain cannot be set off against it. The real moral of the case is that, so long as governments act honorably by each other, too much weight should not be given to manifestations of feeling in popular assemblies.

CUBA.

The Insurgents Will Hold Out.

There is authority for stating that the Spanish envoy to this country esteems the rebellion in Cuba as substantially at an end. That this is too sanguine an announcement is generally believed here, but that serious reverses have been suffered by the insurgents is admitted and known. Mr. Roberts declares that within sixty days there will not be a man in arms against the authorities, and that General Prim will find the situation pacific on his arrival. It seems that the Captain-General has had about thirty thousand men under arms, and they are steadily advancing and repossessing the interior country. The legation here view the insurrection as concluded, and anticipate a proclamation of clemency in a few days, which will secure the adhesion of those who yet feebly hold out. On the other hand, the agents of the insurgents, while they are depressed, are not hopeless, and they give out that substantial reason exists to believe that the rebellion may yet move vigorously revive than ever, owing to the fact that the conceded occupation of the interior districts by the authorities will concentrate the insurgent forces more effectively. It is now competent to state that an expedition has been in process of organization for some time; that it has offices in Philadelphia, this city, and New York; that several hundred men in the first and last cities have been enrolled, and that a regular regimental classification has been agreed upon—at least on paper—one of the fighting McCook family being stated to be in command. That expedition will or was to depart from Charleston. What complexion the present news will cast upon the enterprise cannot be foretold. It is believed, however, that it will delay it, and most probably disband it altogether. The great difficulty the insurgents have experienced has arisen from three causes:—The property men have been against them; they cannot buy arms, having neither money nor a market, and their emancipation burst has failed, the negroes preferring to remain at labor than muster into regiments.—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. World.*

The Governorship.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* editorially says:—Asa Packer, contrary to what was stated by several of our exchanges, and repeated in these columns, has not withdrawn from the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination. It is hinted that the story was started by men in the interest of other candidates, while by others it is openly charged that some over-zealous friend of General Cass originated the report purposely to get Packer delegates to go for Cass. But there is no truth in the rumor, and as we repeated the story we now do our share in recalling it. We thought Mr. Packer exhibited great shrewdness in withdrawing from the contest, giving him credit for business sagacity in seeing the hopelessness of future Democratic success. As we were mistaken, and "Ephraim is wedded to his idols," we must "let him alone" to defeat.

—Delaware, Rhode Island, and Vermont are the only States represented in Congress exclusively by natives of the State.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company have commenced the erection of a large number of cottages at Laramie, for summer residences.

—The Mansion House, Northampton, Mass., has one patron who has boarded there, in the same room, without interruption, for twenty-five years.

—The Queen has created Prince Arthur a Knight of St. Patrick.

MOTLEY.

His Mission to the Mother Country—What Its Effect Will Be—National Neutrality.

Writes George W. Smalley to the New York *Tribune* from London, on the 14th inst.:—The effect of Mr. Motley's appointment, which we have this morning, had been anticipated, or I may say discounted, by the announcement some days ago that it had been resolved on. The papers have said their say on it in advance. Mr. Motley is so widely known in London personally, as well as by his public reputation, that his probable nomination excited the keenest interest. I think the highest compliment paid him, or that could be paid him, is the desire I have heard expressed more than once, that he would come in any other capacity than that of Minister. Mr. Motley has many English friends, to whom his return will be a gratification, but who don't at all like the positive Americanism he will introduce into his diplomacy. They know he is not to be cajoled by the sort of flatteries to which his predecessor fell a victim, and they begin to suspect—and perhaps to dread—that he will come without any purpose or any instructions to renew negotiations on the Alabama question. The same despatch that announces his appointment announces the rejection of the Johnson treaty, by 54 to 1, in the Senate. Even an English public ought to detect some connection between those two facts. On the present state of opinion here, in respect to America, I have a good deal more to say, but not this morning. A few days may add something to the public evidence of what in private has rather increased than diminished since the first spurt of irritation following the adverse report by the Senate Committee on the Alabama treaty. Opinion has not cooled down, so far as I can see. What I wrote some weeks since, in discussing the probable effect of Sir Henry Bulwer's motion, is probably still true. Circumstances may bring on or may postpone that motion. In either event, the coming of Mr. Motley will be eagerly looked for. There is no one thing Englishman so much want as an authoritative statement of what America wants—what will content you. We have had all kinds of rumors about Mr. Sumner's speech. If Mr. Sumner has not yet delivered it, he would immensely oblige people on this side by doing so at the earliest moment. In the lack of other material, one or two journals have shown a certain enterprise in hunting up Mr. Motley's address to the Historical Society of New York, from which they have drawn deductions that might be surprising to its author. Another kind of compliment, which will not much gratify Mr. Motley, is the copious advertising in the London papers of a pirated edition of his histories, offered at a third of the price which purchasers have to pay his own publishers.

One result of the English anxiety to think themselves right on the Alabama question is an effort to make us out wrong in the matter of belligerency. The vote of the House of Representatives in respect to Cuba has furnished a text for people who enjoy the *tu quoque* style of argument. See, cry the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Times*, they complain of England for recognizing the Confederacy; yet the House of Representatives has voted to recognize Cuba. One is as bad as the other. A recognition is a recognition—they can no longer have the face to make a grievance of ours. These writers belong to the celebrated school of logic which established the identity of Macedon and Monmouth. It is not to an American audience that the impudent fallacy needs to be pointed out. But with Englishmen incapacity to place themselves in the position of their antagonists is a national characteristic. For their benefit, Mr. Conway has written a brief answer to *The Pall Mall*, remarking that what was complained of in the English recognition was its haste and discourtesy. Lord Russell would not wait for the arrival of the American Minister, who was hourly expected. But the American Government has not only waited for the Spanish Minister, but has not, though he has been weeks in Washington, yet recognized Cuba. There are points enough beside this, which completely discriminate the two cases, but you may expect the English papers to go on for some months in their headlong way, repeating this parrot-cry about Cuba.

John Bull Imposed Upon.

A Liverpool showman has on exhibition a gallery of wax-works, representing distinguished Americans. An American gentleman, in alluding to his visit to the show, writes:—"I found General Grant ticketed 'No. 340,' and General Lee 'No. 339.' Both of them were bad likenesses; but the joke was that the numbers were misplaced, so that Lee stood for Grant and *vice versa*. But the oddest of all was that a fine wax face of Jefferson Davis was labelled Abraham Lincoln. I expostulated with the manager for such a state of things, but he was exceedingly wroth at my interference with the arrangement and naming of his figures. I would advise any American who has 'the blues,' and wants to see sixpen'orth of amusement, to drop into Allsop's and see the wax works."

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Steamer on Fire on the Red River.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—The Lizzie Hopkins, Captain Rooles, on her way down Red river with three hundred and forty-five bales of cotton and a number of passengers, on Thursday last caught fire in her hold. The boat was landed and the passengers and baggage put ashore. The officers then set to work to save the boat. Steam was forced into the hold, but the flames made such headway that they were compelled to sink the boat, which they did, and caused the saving of the steamer. Between one hundred and fifty and two hundred bales of cotton were thrown overboard. The officers, as soon as they got the fire out pumped the water out of her, and she arrived here night before last. She has sustained but little injury.

Baltimore Quarantine Regulations—Railroad Projects.

BALTIMORE, April 27.

On and after Saturday next our quarantine regulations are to be rigorously enforced on all vessels arriving from foreign ports and southern ports, when disease is known to be aboard.

General Lee and a portion of the Virginia Railroad Committee appear before our City Council this evening to explain matters regarding the Virginia Valley and Lynchburg Road.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A fire occurred early this morning in the three-story building Nos. 546 and 548 W. Fifty-seventh street, owned and occupied by W. De Lyn as a distillery. The loss will reach $16,500, and is insured in various companies for $50,000.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	174⅞	West. Union Tel.	43½
N. Y. and Erie R.	33⅜	Cleve. and Toledo R.	98½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Toledo & Wabash	73¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	97⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	85⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	86	Adams Express	62
Chi. and N. W. pref.	97⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	139⅛	United States Ex. Co.	67⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	135⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	67¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	94⅛	Gold	133⅞

Market strong.

—In Franklin county, Maine, the ground has been covered with snow the past season one hundred and sixty-five days.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Naval Academy—Appointment of an Examining Board—The Washington Women Clamorous for Enfranchisement.

A Horrible Death in Chicago—Murders by the Indians—The Gold Hill Calamity.

Marine Disasters in the South and West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Naval Academy—An Examining Board.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The following has been issued from the Navy Department:—

The following named naval officers and civilians will constitute a board of visitors to the Naval Academy, to report on the 20th of May next:—Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, President; Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, Captain L. G. Parrott, Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, Hon. J. R. Hawley, Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, Dr. E. D. Kettos, George H. Stuart, Esq., and Judge Humphreys, members.

Surgeon George Maulsby has been appointed President, and Surgeons Edward Shippen and Joseph J. Knight members of the board to examine the physical qualifications of the graduating class of midshipmen at the Naval Academy on the 20th of May next.

Calling at the White House.

There was a very large crowd of people at the White House yesterday anxious to see the President. Among them were several Senators and members and women. The President received but few visitors, and informed all office-seekers, especially those wanting places under the State, Treasury, and Post Office Departments, that no appointments would be made until the Cabinet officers at the head of these departments returned to the city.

The Bliss-Masterman Troubles.

The Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs close to-day that part of the investigation into the Bliss-Masterman affair, relating to Bliss' own account of his imprisonment by Lopez, and his subsequent treatment by Admiral Davis. The committee will then adjourn until the arrival of Admiral Davis and other naval officers connected with the affair. It is thought the part taken by these officers will eventually subject them to a naval court-martial.

A Visit to San Domingo.

The Dominican authorities have invited General Banks, and other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to visit San Domingo during the recess, and it is understood they have accepted.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Female Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Notwithstanding the refusal on Saturday to register women as a preliminary to voting, another delegation of women yesterday appeared at the registering places in the Third ward and asked that their names be placed on the list. The Board will consider the application.

Dead.

Robert B. Randolph, who in 1832 was dismissed from the navy by President Jackson, and who pulled the General's nose in retaliation, recently died in Washington, aged seventy-eight years.

FROM NEW YORK.

Frightful Accident—Children Crushed to Death.

NEW YORK, April 27.—At 10·30 this morning two little girls named Bridget Butler and Katie Donovan, both aged three years, residing at No. 139 Washington street, were run over by a truck belonging to Ballantine & Son, brewers, at the corner of Washington and Albany streets. Both were instantly killed. The driver, John R. Callanan, was arrested for leaving his horses alone in the street. It required strong efforts to prevent the mother of one of the children from killing herself from grief.

FROM THE WEST.

Horrible Death from Hydrophobia—Sulphur Vapor Baths Unavailing.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, April 27.—A horrible death from hydrophobia occurred here yesterday. The victim was a young man named William Goodwillie, of this city. A few weeks ago a friend brought into the shop a little dog picked up in the street. Goodwillie, in fondling it, was bitten in the thumb. Little notice was taken of the wound, which healed over. The first symptoms of hydrophobia appeared on Sunday morning when he arose and attempted washing himself. The sight of water threw him into paroxysms. Medical aid was summoned, but the malady increased during the day, and at night he foamed at the mouth, snapped at members of his family, and was seized with convulsions. Every few minutes he realized, during his lucid intervals, his situation, and begged his friends to keep away for safety.

Yesterday afternoon it was determined to try the effect of a sulphur vapor bath. The patient was handcuffed in a bath for half an hour at a temperature of one hundred and thirty-six degrees. When taken out and laid on a lounge he was at first better, but, fifteen minutes after, expired in horrible spasms. He leaves a wife and children. The deceased was much esteemed.

The Loss of the Steamer Urildo—The Coming Prize Fight.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A Sioux City special, received last night, says reliable accounts from the steamer Urildo show no lives lost, and that no person was injured. The boat was loaded with discharged soldiers coming down. When within eighty miles of Sioux City she struck a snag and sunk in twelve feet of water. The troops and crew all escaped to the shore.

McCoole yesterday commenced training for his fight with Tom Allen. He is handled by Pete Brooks.

The Railroad Junction.

PROMONTORY POINT, Utah, April 27.—The junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railways will probably be made near this station some time during the present week. The Associated Press reporter now here will duly chronicle the completion of the great enterprise.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Meeting of the Democracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory met at Vancouver April 22, and nominated Governor Moore as delegate to Congress.

Murdered by the Savages.

It is ascertained beyond doubt that the crew of the barque John Bright, wrecked in Nootka Sound, were all murdered by the Indians. Several decapitated bodies of white men were found in that vicinity, and it is deemed necessary that the Government should send a gunboat there for the protection of the whites.

The "Last Rail."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Visitors have commenced congregating in the vicinity of the end of the Central Pacific Railroad, to witness the laying of the last rail and driving the last spike of the Pacific Railroad, which will take place on Friday or Saturday next.

Cricket.

The return game of the International Cricket Match was finished yesterday, and was won by the Victorians. The final game will be played in Victoria, to whicheity the California eleven will pay a visit in June next.

The Gold Hill Calamity.

The fire still burns in the Gold Hill Mines. The steam-injecting process is resumed. About five hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

The village of "You Bet," in Nevada county, California, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $50,000.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Commercial Affairs in the Celestial Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—By the arrival of the mail steamship Japan, from China and Japan, the following advices have been received:—

SHANGHAI, April 20.—Exchange on London, 6s.; Paris, 755 francs. Bullion—Shanghai bar silver, taels 111·20; Pekin gold, taels 192·4; Mexican dollars, taels, per hundred, 75·15.

The market for American cotton goods is firm, but the sales are unimportant; drills, best quality, 4·25@4·34; sheetings, taels 360@390, nominal; jeans, taels 360. Stock unsold, 17,798 pieces, including sheetings, 12,610, and jeans 3037 pieces.

British Cotton Goods—Grey Sheetings, 6⅛; catty, taels 220@225; white sheetings, 64@62; reeds; taels 240@250. British woollen goods in little demand. Coals unaltered. Freights £3 10s.

Black Tea, exports per monthly settlements, 1900 chests; stock on hand, 3700 chests; prices unchanged.

Green Tea, exports per monthly settlements, 42,600 half chests; stock on hand, 25,000 half chests; exported to New York, March 2, per ship Annie Braginton, 370,000 lbs.; per ship Monkeschester, 546,000 lbs.

Silks—Total settlements to date, 58,100 bales, against 46,500 bales last season. Best No. 3, Suttlee, taels, 550@570; best No. 2 Haening, taels, 465; best No. 1 Kaeting, taels, 500. Stock, 2000 bales. The local supply is expected not to exceed 48,000 bales.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Approval of the Twenty-third Street Freight Railroad Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, April 27.—The Governor has at last affixed his signature to the act known as the Twenty-third Street Freight Railroad bill. This, it will be remembered, converts the Schuylkill River Passenger Railway in Philadelphia into a freight railroad, and serves as a connecting link, on the east side of the Schuylkill, between all the great railroads entering the city.

The Odd Fellows' Parade in Scranton.

SCRANTON, April 27.—Eight lodges and two encampments of Odd Fellows paraded here yesterday. An address was delivered in Washington Hall.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 27—A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛@93⅜ for money and 93⅜ for account. United States Five-twenties, 86⅞. American stocks steady: Erie Railroad, 22¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—A. M.—Cotton market firm and quiet; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 7000 bales.

Wheat, 8s. 4d. for No. 2 red Western.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—Noon.—Petroleum flat and nominal.

HAVRE, April 27.—Cotton opens flat at 144f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 27—P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; 5-20s quiet at 80⅛. Railways steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—P. M.—Manchester advices report yarns and fabrics heavy. Breadstuffs unchanged. Bacon, 61s. 6d. Lard, 91s. Tallow dull. Naval stores quiet.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, sales of 1000 sacks good, $1·50. Legal-tenders, 76⅛. Mining stocks—Alpha, $25; Belcher, $17; Bullion, $20; Challar Potosi, $210; Confidence, $31; Crown Point, $57; Empire Mill, $40; Gould & Curry, $112; Hale & Norcross, $125; Imperial, $71; Kentuck, $249; Occidental, $27; Ophir, $34; Overman, $66; Savage, $76; Sierra Nevada, $32; Yellow Jacket, $58.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Stocks strong. Gold, 133⅞. Exchange, 8⅞. 5-20s, 1862, 121⅝; do. 1864, 117⅛; do. 1865, 118⅞; new, 115⅝; 1867, 115⅞; 10-40s, 106⅝. Virginia 6s, 62½. Missouri 6s, 89¾; Canton Co, 62½; Cumberland preferred, 50; New York Central, 173¾; Reading, 96⅝; Hudson River, 134½; Michigan Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 96⅝; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 98¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 139¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 138½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Theodore G. Meier vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained on the 8th of February, 1867. On that day the plaintiff was a passenger on one of defendant's trains from here to Pittsburg, and while in motion an axle of the car in which he was riding broke, and the car was dashed to the ground, causing him serious internal injuries.

The defense alleged that every precaution known to railroad men to prevent such occurrences was used on this occasion. Before starting from the city the train had been subjected to the most thorough inspection; also at Harrisburg, and again at Huntingdon, just beyond which the break was made, and in none of these examinations was a flaw detected. The axle itself was of the best class made, and in view of these circumstances the occurrence was an inevitable accident, for which they should not be held liable in damages. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Wertz and Lentz, Executors, vs. Walton. An action on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $595·25.

Edwin Price vs. Abraham C. Funston. An action to recover a commission for services alleged to have been rendered to defendant at his order in procuring for him as a partner in business the late Mr. Blackstone, who killed his wife and children, and then drowned himself. The defense denied that the services were rendered or ordered. Verdict for defendant.

Peter Pfeffer and wife vs. John Gilfillan. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiffs in having their property inundated by refuse water, caused by the defendant obstructing an alleyway running between the plaintiffs' and defendant's adjoining properties. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.

Smith vs. Bettle. An action for damages for the destruction of plaintiff's awning-post by defendant's wagon driving into it. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $5·00.

Charles P. Federal vs. Caspar Peiss. An action of trespass for the breaking of the water-pipe of the plaintiff's property. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

This morning's session was taken up with the trial of a German baker upon a charge of violating the person of a little girl, the details of which are unfit for publication.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
TUESDAY, April 27, 1869.

The loan market is just now in a condition which is well calculated to inspire the public with confidence and to stimulate every branch of our national industry. The effect is everywhere perceptible in the very countenances of our business men, as well as in trade and manufacturing circles. Such is the magic effect of an abundant and cheap money market on all our national interests, which, if nothing occurs to interfere with, will yet give us an active and profitable spring trade. Fears are, indeed, entertained that the opening of lake and New York canal navigation may create a demand for money to move Western crops eastward, which may again exhaust the resources of the market; but no fears need be entertained on this score, as these crops are in great measure owned by the Eastern banks; besides, the West is largely indebted to the East. Hence we are inclined to expect a steady and easy market for some time to come.

Call loans are easy at 5@7 per cent., and discounts at 6@8 per cent. for prime business paper.

Government securities are quiet and steady. Gold continues firm at 133⅜ at 12 M. to-day.

There was a firm feeling in the Stock market, and a considerable degree of activity. State loans were steady, with sales of the second series at 106, and the third do. at 1 06⅝. City 6s were unchanged; the new issues sold at 101¼. Government bonds were firmer.

Reading Railroad was active at 48¼; Penna. R. R. sold at 59½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35½. s. o. 28¾ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; 34½ for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 54 for Minehill Railroad.

In Canal stocks no new feature to present. 18 was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred and 32¾ for Lehigh Navigation.

Coal stocks were quiet, with sales of New York and Middle at 4¾.

In Bank shares there were sales of Mechanics' at 31¾ and North America at 235.

Passenger Railway shares were firm, with sales of Green and Coates at 38¼. 32 was bid for Germantown and 13¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6100 City 6s, New.	101¾	300 sh N Y & Mid..	4¾
$1000 do	b3.	101¾	28 sh Hestonville..	13
$1000 do..va. ctf.	101⅝	4 sh Gr & Coates St	38½
$1000 do	c.	101¾	100 sh Read R..b60.	48¾
$3000 Pa 6s 3 ser. is.	106¾	100 do	b5.	48¾
$300 do	106¾	100 do	b10.	48¾
$3000 do	106⅞	50 do	b5wn.	48¾
$2700 do. 2 ser. is.	106	100 do	b30.	48¾
$2000 Alle Co 6s	c. 74½	200 do	b8.	48¾
10 sh Bk N Am	235	100 do	2d.	48¼
17 sh Mech Bk	31½	100 do	b10.	48¼
2 sh Penna RR. is.	59½	100 do		48¼
1 do	59½	100 do	b10.	48¼
100 do	b30.	59½	500 do	b30.	48¼
100 do,	59½	100 do		48¼
7 do	c.	59⅝	100 do	b10.	48¼
10 sh Cam & Am	126¾	100 do	2d.	48¼
50 sh Leh Val. is.	56	100 do		48¼
300 sh Cata Pf. is.	36½			

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 117⅜@118; 5-20s of 1862, 121@121¼; do., 1864, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅜@118⅝; do., July, 1865, 115⅝@115¾; do., 1867, 115⅜@116; do., 1868, 115⅝@115¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. Gold, 133⅜. Pacifics, 104⅝@105¼.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅝@117⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do. 1864, 116⅛@117; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. July, 1865, 115⅞@115¾; do. July, 1867, 115⅛@115⅜; do. July, 1868, 115⅝@115⅞; 10-40, 106⅛@106⅜. Gold, 133⅜ @133⅝.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	133⅛	11·35 A. M.	133⅜
10·55 "	133⅛	11·50 "	133⅜
11·12 "	133⅛	12·05 P. M.	133⅜
11·25 "	133⅛		

—Count Bismark's two sons have entered the Prussian army.

—After a long period of wet weather the Chinese put their gods but in the rain to see how they like it.

—An explosion of picrate of potash in Paris, March 17, blew a warehouse to pieces, with the loss of seven lives.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 27.—The Flour market remains quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels, including superfine, at $5@5·50; extra, at $5·75@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@7·50; Ohio do. do. at $7·75@9·25, and fancy brands at $9·50@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 ₱ bbl.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of red at $1·65@1·75, and 500 bushels Indiana amber at $1·80. Rye sells at $1·45 ₱ bushel for Western. Corn is less active, and the receipts have fallen off. Sales of 1·00 bushels yellow at 87@88 cents; 2000 bushels Western mixed, at 84@86 cents, the latter rate for high mixed and 1000 bushels white at 82 cents. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 74@77 cents, and Pennsylvania at 66@70 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales at $8·50@9·50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is firm at $4·75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky is offered at 96@98 cents ₱ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 27.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....69 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....82

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 27.—Arrived, steamship City of Mexico, from Sisal and Havana. Also, steamer Louisiana, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Arrived, ships Golden Hinde, H. Taylor, and Atlantic, from New York; sloop Annie Marie, from Liverpool; and sloop Bristolian, from Bristol England. Sailed, Lady Heathcote, for Liverpool, and, Celestial Empire, for Callao.

SHANGHAI, March 20.—Sailed for London, ship Assiwan. Loading for London, ships Undine and Everett. Sailed for New York, ships Anna Brayton and Monkeschester. On the berth for New York, ships Chinaman and Anglo-Saxon, with a full cargo engaged. All the United States vessels now on the China station are expected to rendezvous here in May.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohle.
Br. brig Romaine, Cara, Cow Bay, Cape Breton, C. C. Van Horn.
Br. Schr Neva, Cara, St. John's N. B., do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 15 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Veredey (N

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Notes, critical, explanatory, and practical, on the Book of Psalms," by Rev. Albert Barnes. Volumes second and third. Published by Harper & Brothers. This is the closing work of a long life spent in the service of the Christian religion, and it will take its place in the family library and among the students of Scripture as a standard authority. Mr. Barnes has devoted nearly forty years of his life to the preparation of this commentary, and the care which has been taken to make it as complete and perfect as possible will enhance its value and influence as a means of increasing the knowledge of Christian readers with regard to the ancient hymns of the Jewish Church. To each psalm is prefixed a critical and explanatory account of it, with such information about the authorship as a deep, scholarly research has been able to obtain, and the notes give a carefully digested exposition of doubtful and obscure passages. The work is one that will commend itself to the Biblical student, and we hope that the venerable author may live to see some of the fruits of his labor in the appreciation shown for it by Christians of all denominations.

The same house sends us "Springdale Abbey," edited by Joseph Parker, D. D. A story of some interest is given in the shape of a diary and series of letters, but the value of the work is rather in the sketches of character and in the philosophical and religious reflections in which it abounds. There are many delightful chapters which will find appreciative readers, and the fresh, wholesome tone of the book entitles it to the consideration of those who desire to read something that is at once entertaining and full of matter for solid thought.

From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have also received "Leander; or, The Secrets of the Priesthood," by Earnest Truman, which professes to give the experiences of a young man among the Jesuits and secular clergy of the Catholic Church, and his disappointment in not finding the priesthood all that he had imagined it to be. The work is ostensibly a true history, but whether it is so or not, we of course are unable to state.

—From George Gebbie, No. 730 Sansom street, we have received "The Family Doctor." Published by Routledge & Sons, London and New York. This is a work of seven hundred and fifty closely printed pages, in which a large amount of valuable practical information on medical subjects is presented in a convenient and popular shape. The author has endeavored to produce a book that will be suitable for reference in all the numerous cases where it is unnecessary or impracticable to obtain the assistance of a surgeon or physician. Of course no manual of this kind should ever supersede the services of a regularly educated medical man, but there are many cases in which it will prove useful, and the various subjects are treated in such a plain and understandable manner that no one need have any difficulty in comprehending the author's meaning. The work is arranged in the form of a dictionary, or rather encyclopædia, and it is illustrated profusely with explanatory wood-cuts.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the first bound volume of Auerbach's "Villa on the Rhine." Published by Leypoldt & Holt. This edition of one of the most fascinating romances of the day is worthy of the regard, of the reading public not only on account of the neat and elegant style in which it is issued, but because the author has an interest in the profits. A finely engraved portrait of Auerbach is given as a frontispiece, and the story is prefaced by a sketch of his life, written by Bayard Taylor.

The same house sends us "Over Yonder," the pleasant German story by E. Marlitt, translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister, which appeared in the February number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. Mr. Bensell's design of the old eavesdroppers is given as a frontispiece, and the story is one that those who perused it in the magazine will be pleased to possess in its present shape.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Our Boys and Girls*, edited by Oliver Optic, for Saturday, May 1, and No. 2 of *The Vocalist*, published by Fisher & Denison, which gives the comic song of "Tommy Dodd," with piano-forte accompaniment, and several other lyrics of like character.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

ITALY—THE DEATH PENALTY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A despatch from Florence states that the Court of Appeal, which has for some time been considering the penal code of the Kingdom of Italy, has concluded its labors, having unanimously agreed that the penalty of death should be abolished. We may, therefore, with confidence anticipate an early expulsion of that penalty from the land of Beccaria and Cavour.

Italy is a kingdom of some twenty-five millions of souls. If not yet entitled to rank among the great powers of Europe, she certainly stands first among kingdoms of the second class—above Spain, Sweden, or Turkey. She has risen rapidly from the third or fourth-rate position held by the kingdom of Sardinia from 1815 to 1850, and her alliance is assiduously courted by France on the one hand, and Prussia on the other, in view of that struggle for the mastery which cannot be much longer postponed. Intelligent politicians expect the Pope's remnant of political sovereignty to lapse on the death of Pius IX., so that Italy will be one from the Alps to the southernmost cape of Sicily; while the southward slopes of the Alps, though now Swiss or Austrian, are Italian in geography, in language, in race, and gravitate toward the new kingdom with a momentum that cannot forever be resisted.

It cannot be said that Italy abolishes the gallows from any weak, sentimental horror of bloodshed. Unhappily, crimes of violence and passion are common among all classes of her people. "Blood for blood" is the common law; the stiletto is a national institution; assassination is a trade among her outlaws; and life is less safe in her cities than in those of almost any other country of Europe.

Italy puts away the gallows, because experience has fully proved that it incites more murders than it prevents—that its lesson of vengeance is unwholesome—that the ignorant and passionate can never be made to realize that it is wrong in them to redress their personal injuries in the same spirit and by substantially the same means that the State employs in redressing wrongs done to the community. She believes that if a State is ever to teach her people effectively to forswear vengeance and bloodshed, she must begin by setting them the example.

That the reform thus instituted will prove a blessing to Italy first, and in time to the whole civilized world, we most profoundly hope and trust.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

The administration and its whole party are deeply intent upon getting into trouble with Spain. They seize with avidity upon every incident, actual or reported, that seems to promise a chance of involvement in hostilities. In this we have not the slightest sympathy with them. We earnestly wish well, as we have more than once said, to the cause of the Cuban revolution, hoping and trusting that those engaged in it have honest and pure purposes in view, but we want no war between the United States and Spain, if war can be avoided with honor. We do not see that much, if anything, could be gained by our country by a war, though a great deal might be lost. We could, of course, seize Cuba, provided Great Britain, France & Co. should consent, which seems doubtful; but Cuba, relieved from Spanish tyranny, might prefer independence to annexation, and, if forcibly annexed, might prove a sickly body joined to another sickly body, the junction hastening the decomposition of both. Besides getting Cuba, we don't know what our Government could wring from Spain, for she has no money and nothing else that we want. Moreover, weak as she seems, and in most respects certainly is, she could unquestionably, in the event of hostilities, inflict great injuries upon us. She has little or no commerce of her own, but what ruin she could, with the sympathies of all the world alive in her behalf, work upon us! If the Alabama and two or three other Confederate cruisers, during the late war, nearly swept our commerce from the ocean, how much of it can we suppose would be left by two or three hundred Spanish privateers scouring the ocean day and night? Would not the damage legitimately inflicted upon us outweigh ten times over the value of Cuba to us, even supposing Cuba to be valuable?

Let us scrupulously exact justice from Spain, but let us scrupulously render her justice. This is our true policy and our only true one.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There is not one sign just now in the political horizon unfavorable to a triumph at the approrching election for that side struggling to relieve the people of Virginia from a thraldom more odious than Egyptian bondage. The people are growing daily more and more harmonious and united in their opinions and purposes, and we have every reason to believe that they understand the crisis, and will be ready to meet it at the day of election. They are beginning to see that the question is:—The Constitution as a whole, or the Constitution expurgated of its now objectionable clauses. One or the other must prevail, and between them the choice is so plain that none can be mistaken.

The Constitution as it is has received the emphatic condemnation of General Grant. So earnest and explicit has been his execration of the more obnoxious of its provisions that Governor Wells and his followers have not dared openly to advocate them. In their conclaves they give out their plans, and essay to drill the poor negroes in the policy of proscription and persecution of the white people; but in their public declaratins and written opinions they avoid committing themselves to their true position, which is one of open hostility to the views and wishes of General Grant. With incomparable effrontery they even pretend to be exponents of the President's views, and to be entirely in harmony with him!

This is but a game of unscrupulous cunning and dissimulation. The only chance for its success is the playing it out completely with the imposture and knavishness that thus far have characterized it.

But there is a serious obstacle in their way. The consent and co-operation of higher outhorities are indispensable to their purposes; and here they will be disappointed. Neither in Washington nor in this city will they find themselves sustained in any of their schemes for stifling the voice of the people of Virginia. We would not insult those who have the control in the matter of arranging the manner of the election, by supposing it possible that they would entertain any suggestion intended thus to prevent a fair expression of the popular will.

Indeed, we may go further, and declare that we know the desire of the President is to submit the question on the Constitution in the fairest manner, and that he has just declared again his wish, so often expressed, that the people of Virginia may vote down the obnoxious clauses of the Constitution. We mean what we say here to be understood in the most positive manner.

Then the signs are, we repeat, most cheering, and we are confident of a grand victory for Virginia, and an ignominious defeat of the party of proscription, hate, and blood, led on by Governor Wells.

THE ARMY OF OFFICE-SEEKERS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A Washington correspondent states that, "for thirty newly-created positions in one department, there are over three thousand applications," one hundred aspirants for each place to be filled, ninety-nine of which, at least, must be disappointed. This, looked at from one point of view, would be cheering as evidence of the large number of our fellow-citizens who are willing to sacrifice their personal peace and comfort for the sake of serving their country; but from others it is not quite so satisfactory. When we consider the very high ratio of those who press themselves into the public service, who have neither the ability to discharge properly, nor the integrity to discharge faithfully, the trusts they undertake, it is sorrowful to think how much better the public would be served if the Government was free to choose from the best, having no pressure to dictate its selections, and no personal interest to limit the number of those from among whom the choice might be made.

There is still another point of view from which the circumstances are the reverse of encouraging. The unprecedentedly large number of office-seekers indicates a proportionately large number of persons who are out of employment, and who want the means, or the opportunity, or the energy, to choose the way and initiate the means to make a livelihood by some honest pursuit. A mighty array of men have been destroyed, economically, by the war. It is one of the manifold curses of war that it works the economical destruction of men. Thousands of persons who, at the breaking out of the war, were engaged in some form of productive occupation, abandoned it for the destructive work of war, or to engage in some traffic which the existence of war rendered for the time being profitable. While the war made many rich, it also made many poor, and whether the individual who abandoned his business on its account adopted fighting or traffic as the substitute, the effect upon his character was nearly the same; for the excitements of the one and the vicissitudes of the other alike served, in many cases, to render the pursuit of peaceful industry unpalatable. The result is that the country is full of demoralized people; people demoralized by prosperity and demoralized by adversity; disinclined to industrial pursuits with a disinclination that is practically incapacity. Unable to set themselves at work, such people are necessarily hangers-on to the political providence. They represent the loss which the country has incurred in consequence of the debauch in which it indulged. They are wrecks which the receding tide of war has left upon the shores of society—worthless, impregnated with decay, and livid with moral disease.

ENGLAND AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Recent cable telegrams indicate a change of action on the part of England which may produce very strange complications in the Cuban question. Belligerent rights are to be conceded to the insurgents, and such assistance rendered to them as was given to our own Rebellion. In the meantime it is not improbable that complications may arise which will produce open war between England and Spain. From Nassau, via Havana, the telegraph states that "military preparations are being made in view of possible complications with Spain."

There is no doubt but this policy is in strict accordance with that which the British Government has always followed in the internal troubles which from time to time have agitated the different nations of the world. England and her trade has always gained ground at the expense of other countries. Large or small commercial competitors cause no variation in policy. "Break them into fragments, they can be handled easier," appears to be the rule of foreign action. In pursuit of this, discord has been purposely fomented among foreign powers. Civil wars have resulted, and the contending parties, weakened and reduced, have leaned for support upon the very nation which stirred the flame of war. In the history of our own continent we find abundant evidence of this policy. There is scarcely a Spanish-American State but bears witness to it. There is no bolder marked example than ourselves. While England professed to take the lead in the elevation of the human race, and especially denounced before the world every nation that was stained with slavery, she, true to her principles, urged and assisted the slaveholding power to break up institutions which were nearest in keeping with her own. This she carried to a point little short of real warfare, and thus struck at us in a manner which was more cowardly than honorable.

The object of recognizing Cuban belligerent rights is pregnant with meaning. Doing so, England would at once enlist great sympathy for herself on the part of the insurgents, and, their independence achieved, they would naturally turn for advice to the country which aided them in the hour of their greatest need. We can well understand what that advice would be. Certainly it would not be annexation to the United States. Cuba is too magnificent a commercial prize for England to let slip through her hands, if it can possibly be held commercially when it cuts loose from Spain. The valuable and increasing trade which already produces thirty-three million dollars of revenue for the Spanish crown is no mean prize for diplomatic or even warlike effort. The magnificent geographical position of Cuba, unsurpassed by another equal extent of territory on this continent, is also a tempting bait for those who are interested in pressing forward a commercial supremacy won in the manner we have indicated. In our hands Cuba would double our naval strength, neutralize the value of Nassau, and serve us as an outlying fortification for the protection not only of ourselves, but of all the republics on this continent. The English people understand this as well as we do, and it is, perhaps, statesmanship on their part to prevent our obtaining possession of the "Ever Faithful Isle."

The sluggish movements of our Government have given England an opportunity to make this threatened diplomatic stroke of recognition of belligerent rights, and if she be quick in her movements she will completely outgeneral the authorities at Washington. Our Washington dignitaries sacrifice all national considerations to political ones, and narrower ideas, based upon a still narrower foreign policy, threaten to keep us in a secondary and shameful condition for many years.

But in the lead which England proposes to take with reference to Cuba there is another point involved, and that is our pending Alabama and other claims. The recognition of the Cubans would be a direct confirmation of the principles which were enunciated in the recognition of the "Southern Confederacy." This would be another argument which England would then have against making due reparation to the United States.

In the meantime the Spanish government appears determined that no cause shall be given to us for interfering in the Cuban trouble. Apologies are made as fast as can be wished for every petty difficulty that occurs. The passengers taken from the Lizzie Majors are surrendered and the proper amends made. There is but one way for the United States to proceed in the present condition of Cuban affairs, and that is the adoption of the bold policy and principles we have heretofore laid down. Cuba should be seized on the ground that it is a constant threat against us and the whole continent so long as the island remains in the hands of any foreign power. If England be allowed to outgeneral us here, it will be infinitely to our shame and disadvantage. Even Mexico is on the eve of recognizing the revolutionary government. It is absurd that we should follow in the track of England, and much more debasing that a timid policy should place us in the rear of Mexico.

DEGRADATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

From the N. Y. World.

We do not wish to be unjust, even to General Grant; and now that many of the leading journals of his own party are criticizing his appointments and deploring his incompetency, we deem it fair that what can be reasonably said in extenuation of his blunders should be candidly set forth. General Grant is not alone answerable for the disgraceful state of things which has been exhibited at Washington since his inauguration. The party that elected him must bear an equal portion of the blame. We do not mean that they must share the discredit because they elected a President of so little experience and capacity (although they are in this sense without doubt responsible), but because they have so stripped the office of its just prerogatives that no President could have made his administration respectable.

In the querulous debate which sprang up in the Senate last Wednesday, it was conceded by all the Republican Senators that the business of making appointments has come to a most scandalous pass, and cries aloud for rectification. Most of them spoke in a tone similar to that of Mr. Trumbull, who said "that he regarded the subject of removal from and appointment to office as one of the greatest evils to the country, and calculated to sap the very foundations of our Government. The experience of the last six or eight weeks admonished them all that something should be done to effect a reform. A great change had taken place, and Senators and Representatives had become mere solicitors." The portentous change which Senators so strongly deprecated is the natural consequence of the usurpation of executive functions by Congress; but the bad fruits have ripened more rapidly by reason of the personal weakness of the new President. The applicants for offices were not slow to discover that the President is stripped of all real power, and that their chances of success depended upon their courting and conciliating the Senators. Under the new Tenure-of-Office law, the same as under the old, the President can make no removals without the consent of the Senate; and when it was found that that body held fast its grip upon the President, his moral as well as his official influence sunk into a hopeless eclipse. The Senate, being able to prevent his making any appointments or any removals, were seen to possess all the real power, while the President was compelled to take the nominal responsibility. In this state of things, the instinct of the office-seekers led them to importune the Senators for recommendations and indorsements, knowing that the President would naturally wish to nominate men whom he could get confirmed, and that the Senators would be likely to vote for the confirmation of persons whom they had themselves recommended. The system has operated in practice as might have been expected in theory. Applicants, instead of relying on the recommendations of their State officers and other men of influence at home, have besieged Senators for signatures to their papers; and the President, instead of submitting his proposed nominations to the member of the Cabinet from the same part of the country, who could easily ascertain the qualifications of the applicant by correspondence with trustworthy persons of his acquaintance, has allowed Senators and Congressmen to dictate his nominations. The cases of Ashley and of Jones are instances which illustrate the operation of the system. Ashley, though notoriously and scandalously unfit, was nominated for Governor of a Territory because his papers were signed by nearly all the Republican Congressmen; and Jones, though a particular pet of the President, could not get confirmed. Under this system, all sense of responsibility is frittered away and lost. The Senators who sign the recommendations are not responsible for the nominations, and to avoid giving offense, they sign for almost everybody who asks them. When these thoughtless recommendations reach the President, he gives them importance as coming from members of a body which holds a complete check both upon his power of appointment and his power of removal. The consequence is, that Senators who have any sense of character are often obliged to vote against the confirmation of persons whom they have themselves recommended. Under this absurd system, all effective responsibility is obliterated. Senators recommend unfit persons because they are not responsible for the nominations; the President nominates unfit persons because they are recommended by the body which is responsible for their confirmation; and the result is that we have a set of appointees which is generally acknowledged to be a disgrace to the country.

A weak and sordid President, like General Grant, would doubtless have made many bad nominations, under any circumstances. But if he had been allowed to act with the proper responsibility of his position, he would probably have been more careful, and, at any rate, could have been held to a stricter accountability. He has now a plausible plea in extenuation. He can say that his nominal responsibility is disjoined from any real power, and that he has merely deferred to those who have assumed the power of which he is stripped. The only reason for having a President at all, is that somebody may be responsible for the selection of officers and their efficient discharge of their duties. If the executive head of the Government is ever so weak and incapable, it is better that he should act under a full sense of responsibility. He will then seek the aid of responsible advisers; whereas, under the present system, he allows himself to be controlled in many cases by the irresponsible, utterly thoughtless, and even reckless and capricious recommendations of Senators, yielded to the importunities of applicants. No system could be imagined more subversive of all genuine or efficient responsibility.

When General Grant came into office, he undertook to recover the just authority of the President, and for awhile he had the support of the House of Representatives in this attempt. But he was overreached by Senators who practised upon his inexperience and entrapped him into assenting to changes in the Tenure-of-Office law which he did not understand. When he had thus surrendered his demand for its repeal, his position was fatally weakened, and his moral power completely lost. The House could no longer stand by his cause when he had deserted it himself. A modified bill was hatched in the committee of conference, explained in one sense to the Senate, in a sense exactly opposite to the House, and passed in hot haste without debate or deliberation. The President was cowed and sighed it, and has since been as destitute of moral or political influence as he is of real official power. But it does not become the Republicans who elected him and have thus degraded his office, to complain of the natural result of their own perversity and folly.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Have just received a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

Elegant French Coatings

LATEST STYLES OF

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,

FOR THEIR [4 3 2mrp

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

THE KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY,

NO. 627 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Manufacture and supply the trade, from MAINE to CALIFORNIA, with the justly celebrated

ROUND END COLLARS,

BOZ and DORE.

Strangers in the city and residents of Philadelphia who wish Ease and Comfort at the neck, and who desire to be genteelly dressed, are recommended to give these collars a trial.

To be had at all the principal retail men's furnishing stores. 4 24 4t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

C. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$308,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	26,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
Cost, $1,093,624 26.	
Real Estate	26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,498 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank	$115,152 95
Cash in drawer	413 65 116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York

Cash Capital.....$150,000

$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	F. R. Wynne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.

For all further information, adress

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 2T§

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 5§

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794, Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 14

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....479,283 20

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen,

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, Pier 19 North Wharves.

2 28§

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 12 noon.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents. 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, April 29, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Ducheme	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and cressing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. LEAF, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg,

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was largely attended last evening. Peter B. Simons, Esq., president, conducted the opening exercises, after which the essay of the evening was read by Judge Peirce. The subject of the essay was "Woman, as seen in the Old Testament." It proved instructive and entertaining, and was happily received by an attentive audience.

A question for debate in keeping with the subject of the essay followed:—"Were the women mentioned in the Bible in any respect better than the women of modern times?" The discussion was spicy, and elicited much applause. Several took part in it, but the negative had the advantage decidedly. Fifty-two new members were elected to the association. The music on this occasion was furnished by the choir of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Professor Jean Louis, and added greatly to the pleasant entertainment of the evening.

—A young man giving the name of Thomas Lindsay was yesterday afternoon arrested by Detective Gordon and Policeman McGucken, for an alleged attempt to relieve Miss Virginia Richards of her portemonnaie whilst she was looking at the procession at Twelfth and Chesnut streets, and also with attempting to rob another female who was standing in front of the Continental Hotel. He had a hearing before Justice Kerr, and was held in $2000 bail to answer.

—During the past week the following vessels cleared from this port with petroleum:—Brig Anna, for Elsinore, with 95,456 gallons; brig Mowe, for Oporto, with 51,221 do.; brig Thermu this, for Gibraltar, with 69,936 do.; barque Queen, for Hamburg, with 247,464 do.; barque Ardrose, for Mayaguez, with 1000 do.; ship Tamerlane, for Cork, with 289,169 do.; brig Alma, for Konigsburg, with 63,069 do.; barque Franklin, for Antwerp, with 131,040 do.; and barque Vesta, for Cronstadt, with 123,378 do., making a total of 1,071,783 gallons for the week. Two ships and eight barques are now loading.

—John Delaney, aged sixteen years, was run over by a light wagon yesterday about twelve o'clock, noon, and injured. He was removed to his home, Fifteenth and Parrish streets.

—Last evening the concluding ceremonies attending the Semi-centennial Anniversary of the I. O. of O. F. were well attended. At Horticultural Hall the visiting German Lodges were entertained by their brethren of this city. At the Academy addresses were delivered by P. G. M. William E. Ford, of Boston, Mass.; P. G. M. Thomas E. Smiley, of Tennessee; P. G. M. Rev. M. Meredith, of New Jersey; and P. G. S. Thomas Sanders, of New York. At the Rink the ball, which was a grand success, came off. The Grand Lodge visited the edifice at 12 o'clock.

—The concert given at the Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening, April 23d, inst., under the auspices of the choir of Zion P. E. Church, was eminently successful, taking a large and fashionable audience by surprise and pleasure; a pleasing result, that invokes a public tribute of approbation to its art amateurs. The conductor of this concert, we learn, was Mr. Yost, the organist of the above church, under whose skilful acquirements, profound musical knowledge, and practical experience in Europe, this amateur feast was produced; Mr. Yost being eminent as a *contrapunto*. The *ensemble* was most agreeable and effective; to individualize would be invidious. The overture (Lac des Fees), as executed by this amateur orchestra, with its orchestral arrangements, would have done honor to any one of our superior professional associations of instrumentalists of the present era of novelties. Violins form the basis of orchestral compositions, while the unique wind instruments of advancing mechanical improvements were unexceptionably developed in tone and artistic finish, accompanying the *chorus* and *solos* with effective precision of harmonics. Rosini's *Stabat Mater*, with the Twelfth Mass, were most admirably sung with truth and feeling—gems of religious music that assist the worship of the Almighty, to animate the hearer with holy impressions, and thus to raise his thoughts above all earthly considerations. The several *soprani*, the *tenore*, the *bassi*, evinced vocal abilities of cultivated perfection—of qualities rich and full, with judicious expression of intonation. The gentleman who sustained the tenor in *Stabat Mater* (and sung the "Ex-Maria" in Twelfth Mass), has an excellent voice, with a legitimate method; the basso exhibited a fine voice, with good tuition, well-balanced divisions of registers in his solo, "Pro Peccates;" but both seemed under nervous excitement that militated against their powers. The lady soprano, in "Fra Poco" (*Lucia*), acquitted herself with good taste in modulation and chaste ornaments. Indeed, all the soloists deserve a sprig of laurel to commemorate their maiden public efforts. The "Hallelujah" of Handel was extremely well executed. To be brief, to Mr. Yost, as their *maestro*, must be accorded the meed of praise for its brilliant consummation, whose amiable manners and modest merits are only commensurate with his professional genius, which never intrudes its just claims.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133⅜.

—Ex-Governor Dalton of Connecticut died at New Haven yesterday.

—Secretary Fish does not anticipate retiring from the Cabinet at present.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday amounted to nearly $800,000.

—A row of small frame buildings was burned in Chicago yesterday morning. Loss, $150,000.

—In a quarrel at Cincinnati on Sunday night, John Howard shot and fatally wounded Alfred Pains.

—The House Committee on Foreign Relations will pay an official visit to Cuba and St. Domingo in October next.

—Commissioner Fisher assumed control of the Patent Office yesterday, and General Parker of the Indian Bureau.

—The Secretary of the new State House Commissioners of Illinois has preferred serious charges against the Board.

—The agricultural and mechanical reports will be printed by the Public Printer without the sanction of Congress.

—The public debt statement to be published on Saturday next will, from present appearances, probably exhibit a decrease of $2,000,000.

—Captain Warren Gardner and Henry Brown have been committed at Boston for purposely casting away on the high seas the schooner Twilight.

—The United States armorers at Springfield held a meeting on Saturday night, to consider the recent action of Congress on the Eight-hour law.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order directing that hereafter all property belonging to the department offered for sale, shall be sold by public auction or under sealed proposals.

—The boiler of the steamer St. Elmo exploded near Mobile yesterday. One of the employes of the boat was killed, and six severely burned and bruised. None of the passengers were injured.

—Charles Doherty and Tom Hammond engaged in a prize-fight near Richmond, Va., yesterday. Eighty-six rounds were fought in two hours and ten minutes, when Doherty was declared the victor.

—Statements have recently been published in the newspapers, that the Government was making extensive preparations to enforce respect to American interests in Cuban waters and, on the island, in view of the civil war in progress, and that, to this end, an unusually large fleet would be sent thither. It has, however, been ascertained from authentic sources, that so far from this being the case, the number of vessels to be employed in the public service in that direction will not probably be more than six, or two less than heretofore in the squadron, the number being necessarily limited, owing to the fact that Congress has made a very great reduction in the *personnel* of the navy. But, apart from this, the vessels to be sent to that coast are found to be sufficient for all legitimate purposes, as no trouble with the Spanish authorities is apprehended. The fitting out of several of the ironclads has no particular significance, but is a part of the plan of the Navy Department to save them and other similar vessels, and especially the machinery, from the decay to which they are now exposed from being out of commission.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, April 26.—The House of Commons to-day, in committee, resumed the consideration of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Pim, Liberal, moved to amend the bill by striking out those sections in which provision is made for the maintenance of certain church buildings as national monuments. Mr. Gladstone accepted and supported the amendments. After discussion at some length, the House divided, with the following result:—For the amendment, 232; against it, 131.

LONDON, April 26.—Despatches from Bombay announce the pacification of Cabool. The Affghan chieftains have given in their allegiance to Shere Ali, the present Ameer. The son of the deposed Ameer of Cabool had fled from the country, and it is believed no further efforts to disturb the reigning prince will be made.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Tariff Committee of the Federal Council of Zollverein are about to submit a project for imposing duty on petroleum imported into Germany.

LONDON, April 26.—Late advices from Pekin and Hong Kong have been received. Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Minister to China, positively contradicts Mr. Burlingame's assertions that the Chinese desire progress. It is reported that the Catholic missionary in the province of Se Chaen, and several hundred converts, have been massacred by the natives.

At the Newmarket races, to-day, the Prince of Wales stake was won by Silenus, with Typhin second and Mysotis third.

MADRID, April 26.—Disturbances were caused by the enforcement of the conscription in the city of Seville, but were of a slight character and easily suppressed.

SPRAGUE VS. ABBOTT.

Mutual Wrath Subsides and Peace Ensues.

Yesterday morning Senators Sumner and Sherman called upon Senator Sprague, in order to suggest a basis of settlement of the difficulty existing between himself and Senator Abbott. The conversation resulted in Senator Poole joining the Senators above named, and producing a letter from Senator Abbott to Senator Sprague, of which the following is a copy:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—To Hon. William Sprague—Sir:—On the 22d inst., in the United States Senate, you uttered the following language:—

"Mr. President:—In answer to the tirade of the Senator from Nevada, and the Senator from North Carolina, I am reminded of a little illustration. In my travels from the centre here into the rural districts, through the woods and farms of the surrounding neighborhood, chance at one time brought me to a farm-house. I found, on looking up, a large mastiff and a mongrel puppy-dog. The little dog moved on me with rapidity from behind, bit at my heels, and, frightened at his temerity, ran howling away, followed by his larger companion. The Senate will observe that the mongrel, whining puppy, encouraged by the mastiff, and emboldened to attack from the shadow of his backer, ran rapidly away, alarmed at his temerity, while the overgrown cur followed closely after, both ears lopped, and tail between his legs, to a place of safety beside his menaced companion."

The language has been understood as meant in part to be applied to me. I am not aware that I gave any occasion in my remarks for you to want to be offensive or insulting in reply. I therefore deem it proper to ask that you state distinctly whether you intended to apply any of the above offensive language to myself. I am, sir, very respectfully, JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

In reply to this communication of Senator Abbott, Senator Sprague wrote a reply, which was placed in the hands of Senator Sumner, who, together with Senators Sherman and Poole, proceeded to the residence of Senator Abbott, with authority to deliver the letter upon Senator Abbott's acceding to certain conditions in the nature of a withdrawal of certain language applied to Senator Sprague, and involving a reply from Senator Abbott to the letter of Senator Sprague, which reply was to be satisfactory both to Senators Sumner and Sherman. The following reply was suggested by Senator Sumner, and accepted by Senator Abbott:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1869.—Hon. J. C. Abbott, United States Senator:—Sir—I have no hesitation in at once replying to your note of this morning, just received, that the paragraph of my speech referred to was written and in manuscript some time before it was delivered in the Senate, and before you participated in the debate, and therefore was not intended to apply to you. Your obedient servant,

W. SPRAGUE.

The following letter, in response to the above, closed the correspondence in a manner satisfactory to all concerned:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1869.—Hon. William Sprague—Sir:—I have pleasure in acknowledging your letter of this date, which shows teat I had misconceived your language. My allusion to you afterwards in the Senate was founded on misconception, and I ask you to consider it as unsaid.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

It may be stated that, on Friday or Saturday, Senator Anthony called upon Senator Abbott and begged him to desist from committing violence on Senator Sprague.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 04	MOON SETS	8 34
SUN SETS	6 51	HIGH WATER	2 34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 3
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 7
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	April 9
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Celia	London	New York	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 10
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	April 13
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	April 13
Donau	Southampton	New York	April 13
Bremen	Havre	New York	April 14

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	April 27
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	April 28
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	April 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	April 28
Weser	New York	Bremen	April 29
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	April 29
Peraire	New York	Havre	May 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 1
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 29
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	April 29
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Br. brig Ethel Bolton, Haney, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Nuevitas, Trask, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, Bridgeton, N. J., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr T. T. Tall, Cooper, Washington, via Port Deposit, captain.
Schr Crisie, Bowen, Providence, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Providence, do.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Newport, do.
Schr Isaac Oliver, Pannell, New York, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 75, Stout, New York, do.
Barge Jefferson Collins, Butler, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Joseph and Edwin, 3 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr D. R. Merriman, Tracey, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Collins & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Joseph E. Palmer.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from New York.

Barque Queen Victoria, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, should have been reported with mdse. to Alex. Kerr & Bro.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Orton, Holbrook, hence, at New York 26th inst.
Ship J. C. Boynton, Wyeott, from Middleboro, E., for Philadelphia, was spoken 22d inst. lat. 50 45 long. 60 30.
Ship Island Home, Gamsford, hence for Musquash, N. B., was spoken 27th inst. lat. 40 37 long. 71.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 24th instant.
Steamship Juniata, Hozie, hence, at Havanna 17th inst., and proceeded 18th inst. for Philadelphia.
Barque George Henry, Perkins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 16th inst.
Barque Die Tugend, Bugdahl, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 16th inst.
Barque Amelia Ghering, Haynie, hence, at Matanzas 18th inst.
Barque Comet, Petrie, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 16th inst.
Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, hence, at Matanzas 18th instant.
Brig Speed, Larkin, hence, at Swinemunde 10th inst.
Brig J. W. Drisco, Eaton, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.
Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence, at Matanzas 18th inst.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, hence, at Matanzas 18th instant.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, hence, at Matanzas 18th inst.
Brig Harriet, hence, at Boston 25th inst.
Brig G. Eddy, Rose, at Cardenas 18th inst., reported from Philadelphia.
Brig Eugenia, Coombs, hence, at Cardenas 18th inst.
Brig Charles Miller, Miller, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 22d inst.
Schr J. B. Vandusen, Young, for Philadelphia, was loading at Matanzas 19th inst.
Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, hence, at Cardenas 18th instant.
Schr Thomas Borden, Writhington, sailed from Fall River 23d inst. for Philadelphia, and went into Newport.
Schr Izette, Smith, hence, at Matanzas 18th inst.
Schrs Mary Milnes, Parker, and Manna Loa, Talbot, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Nickerson, hence, at Gloucester 24th inst.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, hence, at Nantucket 22d inst.
Schrs M. Weaver, Weaver; Eva Bell, Thomas; and Alice B., Parker, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Schrs J. Maxfield, May; I. H. Wainwright, Brower; Tantamount, Montgomery; Lizzie Maul, Haley; T. W. H. White, Smith; and F. A. Pike, Gove, hence for Boston 25th inst.
Schr Helen G. King, McGregor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 23th inst.
Schr Vraie, Mason, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, hence, at Cienfuegos 18th inst.
Schr Frank Palmer, Latham, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 15th inst.
Schr Wm. John, Street, cleared at Baltimore 24th inst. for Bridgeton, N. J.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 23d inst.
Schr Jane N. Baker, Wilson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst.
Schrs J. Wilson, Connelly; E. B. Emery, Clayton; J. E. Grierson, Smith; Wm. F. Phelps, Cranmer; J. F. Fitzpatrick, Smith; S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd; C.W. Locke, Huntley; R. W. Tull, Robbins; M. E. Stockham, Dordery; A. Bursley, Parker; R. Seaman, Seaman; J. Kenzle, Steelman; Jas. Alderdice, Willetts; Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson; Tred W. Wind, Corson; E. W. Dillon, Ludlum; Paul & Thompson, Godfrey; and Gov. Burton, Ludlam, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Schrs Albert Mason, Snow; J. B. Clayton, Clayton; J. O. Wellington, Chipman; and Ida L. Bearse, cleared at Boston 24th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, hence, at New Bedford 23d instant.
Schrs George and Mary, Hall, from Calais; A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Lane's Cove; Sarah, Cobb, and Lettie Beard, Perry, from New Bedford; H. W. Benedick, Case, from Newport; and S. H. Benedict, Ellis, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 25th inst.
Schrs C. H. Potter, Brown; E. H. Atwood, Higgins; Polly Frce, Chase; and Henry May, Racket, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 25th inst.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, hence, for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 24th inst.
Barque S.W. Holbrook, Polleys, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 17th inst.
Brig J. H. Crowley, Crowley, from Trinidad for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst. off Cape Antonio.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 17th inst.
Brig Condova, Eddy, hence, at Matanzas 16th inst.
Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 24th inst.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Crawford, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 24th inst.
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, for Philadelphia, at Sombrero 16th inst.
Schrs Sarah Cobb; Lottie Beard, Perry; Maggie P. Smith, Gary; and J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 23d inst.
Schr Jane Elliott, Williams, for Camden, N. J., cleared at Baltimore 23d inst.
Schr Honest Abe, Conary, hence for Boston, at New York 23d inst.
Schr C. & S. Brooks, Brooks, hence, at Providence 23d inst.
Schrs Lady Ellen, Doughty, and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.
Schrs Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, and Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, hence for Salem; Tantamount, Montgomery, do. for Boston; Sarah Ann, Collamer, do. for do.; and Clara Davidson, Jeffers, do. for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr Mary D. Ireland, from Philadelphia for Galveston, ashore on Pelican Spit, will, it is thought, prove a total loss.

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Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

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STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

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PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

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ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 8 8 3m

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This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight, self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

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RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 3, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lowistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 119 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

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TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1869.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Senator Wilson has recently addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, complaining of the construction put upon the Eight-hour law passed by Congress. He quotes the views expressed by various Senators when the law was under consideration, to prove that they understood the real intent and meaning of the act to be, that all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by the Government should henceforth receive for eight hours' work per day the wages which have heretofore been paid for ten hours' work. But he fails to make out his case. The question in dispute was referred first to Attorney-General Evarts, and subsequently to his successor, Attorney-General Hoar, and they united in the opinion that an act setting forth that the wages of Government employes shall be regulated by the amount of wages paid for similar work in private establishments remains unrepealed. The disbursing officers are bound by this law, despite any loose opinions or buncombe speeches delivered in either branch of Congress by spread-eagle orators. If they really meant to ordain that the Government should pay to its laborers, workmen, and mechanics as much money for eight hours' work as other employers paid for ten hours' work, that fact should have been distinctly and unequivocally set forth, and they should have embodied in a definite law the opinions which, in Senator Wilson's judgment, they entertained. The late act of Congress said but one thing—eight hours' toil shall constitute a legal day's work for Government employes. A previous act, still in force, said:—Government officials shall pay the ruling price for labor and no more. The heads of departments being bound to obey both laws, as well as they can, have no right to ignore the old act, in the manner indicated, before it is repealed by Congress.

A similar question has arisen in all the States where legislators have sought popularity by passing eight-hour laws. It may be entirely within their province to diminish the nominal period of toil, and to enact that, in the absence of special agreements, it shall be understood that eight hours shall constitute a working day. The authority to do this is analogous to the authority to regulate weights and measure. They may say, if they choose, that a stick twenty-four inches long shall be called a yard, or that a measure holding only a quart shall be called a gallon. But it by no means follows that the price paid for a new twenty-four inch yard of muslin shall be the same as that heretofore given for a thirty-six-inch yard of the same fabric; or that any law will compel purchasers to pay for a new so-called gallon of molasses, equivalent in fact to only a quart of the present measurement, the same amount of money which is now paid for the existing gallon; or that employers will willingly and necessarily pay for eight hours' work the amount of money now paid for ten hours' toil, simply because a Legislature or Congress chooses to say that a day's work shall be measured by an eight-hour rule.

Prices are regulated by supply and demand, in spite of legal enactments; and it is folly, or worse than folly, to seek to delude workingmen with the pleasing fancy that any action of demagogues bidding for their sweet voices, or even of the most profound statesmen, will ensure for eight hours' toil the same amount of remuneration which has heretofore been given for ten hours' work. It may be true that in individual cases and in special pursuits, men by working eight hours per day will accomplish as much in a week as if they had worked ten hours per day. But this rule is by no means universal: it is scarcely general; and there are many avocations in which it is utterly impossible to compensate, by extra exertion, for the loss of time.

If the laboring classes sincerely desire to have the legal period of toil reduced to eight hours, let them be gratified. But this desire is by no means general. Those who are most pertinacious and active in their agitation of this subject aim at the establishment of an eight-hour labor system in conjunction with ten-hour pay. This end is totally impracticable. Congress can, if it chooses, establish such a rule in the Government service, but, despite the asseverations of Senator Wilson, it has not yet done so; and even if the nation sets the example, it will not be followed more readily than the other examples which are too often set in the public service, of paying employes more money than they earn.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that a good deal of Chinese thunder is being manufactured at the national capital against Secretary Borie and Attorney-General Hoar, because they have chosen to adhere to the laws passed by Congress instead of being guided by the loose opinions of Senators. He states that politicians "regard Borie's order as a great blunder, and they assert that, if it is not revoked, it will tend to array the workingmen against the administration all over the country, and defeat the Republican party at the fall elections." We entertain no such fears. The day has gone by when intelligent workingmen can be misled by such a ridiculous clamor. The Cabinet officers have simply discharged their duty, and nothing more. Congress might have ordained that workmen and mechanics should be paid fifty dollars per day—but it did not, nor did it declare explicitly that the current pay given in private establishments for ten hours' work should be doled out to Government mechanics and workmen for eight hours' work. Such an invidious distinction is, in fact, properly forbidden by law, and no secretary has a right to violate a statute for the benefit of any class, whether it be millionaires or mechanics.

If Congress has committed a blunder in neglecting to repeal a law which it does not desire the administration to enforce, the error can be corrected at the next session, and Senator Wilson will find a legitimate field for his exertions in this direction. But it is vain to expect a President who has clearly announced his intention to execute the laws as they are, to set at defiance an explicit statute on account of any words spoken in debate.

The speeches of Senators and Congressmen may mean much or nothing. It is impossible to decide when they are talking for buncombe and when they are serious. If their object was to win cheap popularity by pretending to favor the eight-hour movement, without being willing to take the responsibility of imposing additional burdens upon the Treasury, they have attained it, but they have no right to expect the administration to ignore a law which they failed or refused to repeal.

Their action, on its face, however, means simply that eight hours' work shall constitute a day's labor; and in leaving the question of wages to be regulated by pre-existing laws or the current prices paid in private establishments, they followed in the footsteps of the authors of the eight-hour laws in the various States, and while they may have awakened false hopes, they have not ignored the obvious fact that demand and supply must regulate the price of all purchasable commodities.

IN FAVOR OF FREE CUBA.

Possibly we might, after diligent search, find one person out of a hundred whose heart does not sympathize with every nation or people struggling to be free, and it is just about that proportion of the American people who are not well-wishers of Cuba. It has not been centuries since our own forefathers were struggling to gain liberty. The dust of ages has not had time to settle upon all the traditional sympathies of that era, and to hide from public gaze the warm sensibilities of our people for the oppressed. Time and time again has it sprung forth. Greece received through the eloquence of Clay a tribute which aided her in her struggle. Hungary had our moral aid, and her patriotic sons, when defeated, found a refuge here. Poland was to us as a twin sister, and we sympathize with every movement on her part. And we have had in later times cases nearer home. Mexico not only received our professions of support, but we gave the foreign invader to understand that it was only because of our own war that we were prevented from aiding with an army our neighbor. To-day Cuba is engaged in a struggle for freedom, and the same ready sympathy heretofore extended to others is offered to her. But we hope that our aid will take a more practical shape than mere expression of good feeling. Our hands are not tied to-day. We have no intestine foe to check us in all our actions. We can act as our hearts dictate, and need fear no evil. Because all the people wish it, and because it is soundest policy to do what the people wish, we urge the recognition of the Cubans by the authorities of the United States. It is a matter of feeling, it is a matter of sound policy, and one which is called for by the laws of nations and of Christian charity. We will cite a few obvious reasons why Cuban recognition as belligerents is just and proper.

First. It is sound policy on the part of the United States to secure success to the Cuban insurgents. We are in the habit of talking loosely about Cuban independence. There can be no such thing as Cuban independence. *Cuba freed from Spain means Cuba annexed to the United States.* Without costing us a cent for purchase, the long-coveted island will become our own. Does any one suppose that a nation could be maintained on Cuban soil? Has it ever been known that an island of that size did establish and maintain a free government? No such a thing has ever been in the past, nor do we see any reason for supposing that any social miracle will make Cuba an exception. It is, therefore, to our selfish interests to aid the insurgents. We thereby secure a territory which, in the days of Jefferson, would have taken from our pockets $10,000,000, and which would be cheap at $100,000,000 to-day, and at the same time we rid ourselves of one of the European powers on this side of the Atlantic. It has ever been our settled policy to seek to free the New World from the presence of the monarchical governments of Europe, and now is a rare and convenient chance afforded. Fate certainly is propitious. The decayed relics of prejudice and cruelty which constituted the Spanish monarchy have fallen beneath their own weight. Instead of a republic there will be erected in its place a more vigorous monarchy. At present Spain is in transition, and no Spaniard can tell whether he is a loyal subject or a traitor. Now, then, is our time. A judicious recognition would be an invaluable service to the struggling Cubans, would do much to secure their ultimate success, and to bring about their speedy annexation to our native land. If no other reason existed, policy alone would call for recognition.

Second. There should be a recognition accorded them for the sake of a common humanity. We hear comparatively little of the treatment which the Spaniards meted out to the rebels, but we hear enough of it to shock our moral sensibilities. We hear of their being shot down on capture—we hear of their being transported to Fernando Po, a perfect fever-bed of disease and death—we know that they are treated like animals, not like men; and, knowing this, it is our duty to shield them. A recognition as belligerents from a weak power is a very little thing. It does not much matter whether Belgium thinks a people ought to have the rights of belligerents or not. But a recognition from a great power is a very great thing. Until the recognition comes, no United States man-of-war can harbor, or receive, or in any way acknowledge the existence of the rebels. They must see them shot down or hung up, without power to aid or rescue them. But when a recognition is accorded, and a man-of-war is in every port, there will be a material check to these murders under the title of justice. Recognition means protection to the helpless and a check to barbarity.

Third. The people of the United States want a recognition of Cuban independence. It is always a good thing and a safe and wise thing for a government to follow the wishes of the great masses of its citizens, and we do not suppose that any one will question that a recognition by the United States of Cuba would be received with great joy from ocean to ocean. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and they are to-day asking this action from General Grant. We believe that it will come, and that right speedily. The theory of the administration is that the will of the people is the law of land, and we believe that that will, so clearly expressed by the House of Representatives, and so universally echoed by the journals of the country, will speedily secure the desired policy in regard to our struggling neighbor.

The New Freight Railroad.—A special despatch from Harrisburg, published elsewhere, announces that Governor Geary has at length given his approval to the act passed at the late session of the Legislature authorizing the use of the Twenty-third Street Passenger Railway as a freight railroad. The bill having now become a law, we have good reason to believe that the advantages offered by it will at once be made available by our forwarding and commission merchants, who will concentrate their warehouses on Twenty-third street, above Market, where they will have far greater facilities for the transaction of their peculiar kind of business than they did or could enjoy on Broad street. The new freight railroad will intersect both the Reading and the Pennsylvania Central Roads, will be available for the Philadelphia and Trenton and all the other roads entering the city from the North and West by means of the Connecting Railway and the tracks over the Market Street Bridge, and being continued to Washington avenue, will likewise connect with the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Road and give access to the Delaware river at the foot of that thoroughfare. Its proximity to the Schuylkill will permit of the shipment of goods by water without the expense of transportation through the city, and altogether will not only afford better facilities for the transaction of the forwarding and commission business than have been commanded heretofore, but will provide for all its necessities for scores of years to come.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

The Society for the Erection of Public Drinking Fountains has entered upon a work of practical usefulness and real charity, which is entitled to the encouragement and liberal support of the citizens of Philadelphia. The amount of suffering which is caused not only during the excessive heat of summer, but at all seasons of the year, for the want of fountains where men and beasts can alike quench their thirst, cannot be estimated. The four-footed animals are obliged to suffer in silence, while men who would be satisfied with pure, cool water are frequently driven to drinking saloons and forced to quench their thirst with spirituous liquors, even against their own inclinations. The erection of public drinking fountains in all sections of the city is a movement in favor of temperance, which will accomplish more beneficial results than all the speeches, tracts, and sermons that were ever written or spoken against the vice of drunkenness.

In most of the European cities there are public fountains, rich in architectural ornaments and adorned with sculpture and graceful gothic tracery which delight the eye of the beholder, while they pour forth a constant and unceasing supply of water for the benefit of all who choose to partake. There is no reason why such a city as Philadelphia should not be ornamented with similar monuments, but at present it will suffice if we have an abundance of plain, unpretending fountains which will furnish all the water that is needed, even if they do not delight the eye by their artistic beauty.

At a meeting held last evening at the residence of Dr. Swann, that gentleman stated that at one of the drinking fountains recently erected in London five thousand persons were seen to drink in a single day, and at another where three jets are constantly flowing more than eight thousand persons were known to drink in the same space of time. These facts are sufficient to demonstrate the great usefulness of the fountains, which, in our sultry summer weather, will be even more beneficial than they are in London.

The Fountain Society needs money to carry on its good work, and it is to be hoped that the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia will respond liberally to the appeal for aid that is made for the purpose of enabling the society to carry out in the most liberal manner the purposes of its foundation. The fountains when erected should be placed under the special guardianship of the police, and the penalties for defiling and mutilating them should be severe. Dr. Swann stated as a remarkable fact that in London no injury had been sustained by any one of the fountains—a proof that the objects of the society which erected them were appreciated by the entire community. The same feeling of respect and gratitude will doubtless animate a very large majority of the people of this city; but there are always a few in every large community so depraved as to take delight in wanton mischief of this kind; and in case of any injury to the fountains, a prompt and severe punishment should be visited upon the evil-doer.

Quite Satisfactory.—In a speech in the Senate on April 22, Sprague introduced his illustration about the mastiff and the mongrel-puppy in a paragraph commencing thus:—"In answer to the tirade of the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from North Carolina." In his explanatory letter of yesterday, however, he states that the paragraph in question was written before Senator Abbott "participated in the debate!" When a man "returns to his vomit" in this style, it is not surprising that nobody wishes to push him closer to the wall.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

☞ SACRED CONCERT AT THE NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (below Girard avenue), on THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1869, at 8 o'clock, by members of the Handel and Haydn Society, and distinguished amateurs of city choirs. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Presbyterian Board of Publication, No. 821 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Proceeds for the benefit of the church. 4 27 3t

☞ A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place in CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN STREET, BELOW SIXTEENTH, On THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, in which MADAM DROOP, the charming vocalist of Washington, will appear.
Mr. CHARLES H. JARVIS will perform on the Grand Piano the celebrated fantasia from "Faust," by Liszt, and in connection with Mr. MASSAH WARNER, will give the overture to "WILLIAM TELL."
Mr. MASSAH WARNER will also perform the prelude in F b, by S. BACH, on the organ.
Vocal selections will be given from the works of Rossini, Mendelssohn, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Pacini, and Costa. The whole combining to make this Concert one of more than ordinary excellence.
Tickets can be had of W. C. EWING, No. 715 CHESNUT Street, or at the Music Stores. The entire amount of the proceeds will be given to the Church. 4 23 4t

☞ COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
No. 1036 MARKET Street.
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☞ T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH preserves and whitens the Teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums, purifies and perfumes the Breath, prevents accumulation of Tartar, cleans and purifies Artificial Teeth, is a superior article for Children.
It is used and recommended for general use by numerous Dentists and Physicians. Proprietor,
A. M. WILSON, Chemist and Druggist,
NINTH and FILBERT Streets.
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☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM LLLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuthfs

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1869.
NOTICE
To holders of FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. LOANS of the City of Philadelphia.
Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
4 13 tuths12t City Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE BINGHAM MINING AND LUMBERING COMPANY, Northeast corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.—Coupons due May 1 will be paid on that date.
4 17 stuth7t* CHAS. E. ANSPACH, Treasurer.

WOOD HANGINGS.
1233 CHESNUT St.
D. W. STUART
Requests the favor of your company to examine specimens of
WOOD HANGINGS,
As now applied to plastered walls.
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Of every description and quality.

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THE DURABILITY OF
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Scales of all kinds repaired and put in perfect weighing order. 4 26 mtusst4p

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Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
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Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
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For applying either the Wood or Paper Hangings, cannot be excelled. Parties in want of
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Are requested to pay us a visit and examine our styles.
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A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.
In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.
The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by
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Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
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INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
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EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
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NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Javotte" at the Theatre Comique.

Last evening a new comic opera entitled *Javotte*, by Duprata, a composer wholly unknown here, was produced by the Galton troupe at the Theatre Comique to a large audience. *Javotte* is a lively little musical farce, which depends as much for success upon the acting as on the singing. The music is light and pretty, not equal perhaps to the Offenbach standard, but pleasing, and the operetta, if well done, ought to become popular. The performance last night was given under difficulties which prevented it from making as favorable an impression as it otherwise would have done. The indisposition of Mr. Warren White obliged Mr. Kelleher, the new tenor singer, to assume the part of "Monsieur Parfait" at a few hours' notice. As this is a baritone *role*, and Mr. Kelleher has a very light tenor voice, he necessarily appeared under rather disadvantageous circumstances. Previous to the opera this gentleman sang the ballad of "Come into the Garden, Maud," with considerable expression, and obtained an encore. His voice is a very light but sweet tenor, and we think he will be a valuable addition to the troupe, especially as he appears to have considerable ability as an actor.

Miss Galton, as "Javotte" sang and acted with her usual grace and spirit, and Mr. Whiffin gave a creditable performance as "Landry."

The opera last evening was preceded by a long and stupid farce, which tired out the audience before the real entertainment commenced. We hope that something more lively will be substituted for it hereafter.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Katie Putnam will have a farewell benefit this evening. Miss Fannie Stockton's benefit will take place to-morrow evening. It should be remembered that *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be withdrawn after the present week.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. J. H. Hackett will appear this evening as "Sir John Falstaff" in Shakespeare's historical drama of *Henry IV.* The performance will conclude with the burlesque of *Ixion*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *Fire Fly*.

A new drama entitled *Pepita* is in preparation.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the operetta of *Javott* will be produced this evening, with the farce of *Cross Purposes*. Mr. Kelleher will sing a ballad.

AT THE AMERICAN Rose Lucile, the youthful "Queen of the Air," will appear this evening, together with a large and efficient troupe of artists, in various entertaining performances.

PROF. E. P. CHASE will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at Concert Hall this evening. Prof. Chase will be assisted by Madame H. Behrens, Miss C. McCaffrey, M'lle C. Hindle, Mr. William Gilchrist, and the children artists, Johanna and Willie Hess. An attractive programme of selections from the best composers will be given, and a very superior entertainment may be expected.

A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place at the Christ Reformed Church, Green street, below Sixteenth, on Thursday evening next. Madame Roop, Mr. Charles H. Jarvis, and Mr. Massah Warner will perform selections from the works of Rossini, Mendelssohn, Gounod, Handel, Haydn, Pacini, and Costa. The entire proceeds of the concert will be given to the church.

THE PHILADELPHIA OPERA COMPANY.—As our musical taste increases, so does the talent essential to maintain it. The above company has been formed for the purpose of advancing the musical character of our city, and, if possible, establish an American claim to a science which, like genius, "knows no country." The Amateur Drawing Room, a beautiful as well as classic temple, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, has been selected for the inauguration of the company, on which occasion the comic opera of *The Doctor of Alcantara* will be given. Wednesday evening, April 28, will introduce the ladies and gentlemen of the Philadelphia Opera Company to the public in connection with this opera, and when we name a few of those who compose it, we feel assured that the musical *elite* of our city will be on the *qui vive* to witness it. The cast will be sustained by Misses Elene, Fredonia and Naomi Durang, and Mr. George Bishop, assisted by other talented artists. The opera and orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. W. G. Dietrich. Tickets may be obtained at Boner's Music Store, Chesnut street, above Eleventh.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT — *With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AN No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HOUSE CLEANING.—The present being house cleaning time, we would cordially recommend to the notice of housekeepers the advertisement in another part of our paper to-day, of Wincher, Hartman & Co.'s Washing and Cleansing Powder. This powder acts like a charm in cleansing paints, window glass, and household articles generally, and all should have a supply of it. One trial will prove its efficiency and power. It can be had at the grocery stores and of Mr. W. H. Bowman, No. 1156 Frankford road.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE.

The bands of music all the time
Played while the Lodges formed in line:
And countless numbers from afar
Came on by steamboat, stage, and car.

The thousands filling up the street,
Dressed in regalia rich and neat;
And in the distance you could hear
The bugles sounding loud and clear.

The line was formed, and soon the street
Re-echoed sounds of many feet;
While shout on shout, and clapping hands,
Soon joined the music of the bands.

Rich banners to the breeze were flung.
As by this mighty host moved on;
And many a widow standing by
Gazed on the sight with tearful eye.

And said, God speed ye, noble men.
Who to the widow's wants attend;
God bless this Order, all will say,
And never will forget this day.
When brothers met, hands clasped they took,
WHERE JOINED IN FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, AND TRUTH.

In CHESNUT STREET, EIGHT-TWENTY-FOUR,
To CHARLES STOKES' famous Clothing Store,
Where clothes of every cut you'll find,
Of every shape, and make, and kind.

The largest stock we always keep,
And we'll sell it very cheap;
So come and welcome, Fellows all.
Both odd and even, on us call,
Under CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street.

Just received, by ship "Stamler," 93 casks white French China, from the largest manufacturers at Limoges, all first quality goods, extra selected.

600 dozen Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $2.
Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, $1 25.
Dining Sets, 129 pieces, $27 50.

These goods will compare favorably with any French China ever brought to America. [4 26 2t

Call and examine them before making your purchases.

DR. HASBROUCK, for five years connected with the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, *is still their operator*. As a careful and expert extractor of teeth he has no superior.

Dr. Colton makes and administers the gas himself.

Go to *headquarters*, and your teeth will be extracted *absolutely without pain*, with fresh nitrous oxide gas, and no ill effects to the most delicate. So 12,800 patients testify.

Office, Walnut street, below Eighth.

I. O. OF O. F.—

The Odd Fellows' Ball was a great success,
But another Ball's round that is greater, I guess,
And a mighty good thing when the burglars' about
Marvin's Spherical Safe keeps all such fellows out;
Encased as they are in a fire-proof prison,
With bolts setting Vulcan's in quiet derision,
What earthly invention can be so secure,
So dry in construction, so built to endure?
When cool, daring thieves set the laws at defiance,
Let none place in common defenses reliance;
Every man may secure the best Safe that is made,
And the burglar will quickly abandon his trade;
Get a Spherical Safe, without further delay,
Nor wait till your treasure is carried away.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

PAINTINGS.—A choice collection of Modern Paintings, Crystal Medallions, etc., will be sold, without reserve, this evening, at ½ before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

THE fine appearance of the Odd Fellows yesterday is a subject of general comment. Apart from all banners and regalias and other adornments, the men themselves, in their black suits and white vests, made a handsome display. This was owing, of course, first of all to the fact that they are a body of good-looking men, but next, and contributing hardly less to their fine appearance, was the fact that the majority of them were clad in cloths from famous Oak Hall.

FROM Mr. A. Winch we have received the latest numbers of the London *Punch*, *Fun*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*, and also the *St. James' Magazine*. At Mr. Winch's extensive establishment, No. 505 Chesnut street, a large and varied assortment of periodical literature may be found.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.—
Wanamaker & Brown's, Garibaldis and Bismarks.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Business Suits, $9 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's, New Styles Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Dress Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Light Overcoats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Spring Overcoats, $6.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Black Suits, $17 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Melton Suits, $16 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Youths' Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Black Dress Pants, $5 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Black Dress Vests, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Clergyman's Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Silk Faced Chesterfields.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Register Walking Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Tuletot Street Coats.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Harris Cassimere Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's, New Styles Boys' Jackets.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Every day Pants, $3 up.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Silk Mixed Suits.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Boys' Department, First Floor.
Wanamaker & Brown's, Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
☞ OAK HALL.
☞ OAK HALL.
☞ OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

DALLETT—PETERSON.—On the 26th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, MICHAEL DALLETT to MARY K., daughter of Israel Peterson, all of this city.

WHITE—WARREN.—On Fourth-day, Fourth month, 14th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Upper Springfield, N. J., by Mayor Nappin, of Trenton, CHARLES H. WHITE, Jr., to ELIZABETH WARREN.

DIED.

HOOPER.—On Tuesday, April 27, 1869, Mrs. MARY M. HOOPER, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1324 Locust street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill. ***

HOWARD.—On the 26th instant, SARAH E. HOWARD, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Eli B. Howell, No. 1435 Fawn street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

MORRISON.—On Sunday, the 25th instant, JAMES STANT MORRISON, aged 1 year 8 months and 7 days, son of the late Elizabeth Morrison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Mark Morrison, No. 318 Trout street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the New Cathedral Cemetery.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of KENSINGTON LODGE, No. 211, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are fraternally invited to meet at Kensington Masonic Hall, RICHMOND Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother, JOHN RICHMOND.

By order of the W. M.
CHARLES K. NEISSER, Secretary.
N. B.—Masonic dress will be strictly observed.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops. Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.

J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
Will be sold at public sale, by catalogue, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, all the
MACHINERY AND FIXTURES
of the Woollen Mill known as
PERKIOMEN MILL, No. 1,
situated in Norristown, Pennsylvania, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, late the property of P. M. HUNTER & CO.
The machinery is nearly new, and will be peremptorily sold for cash in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. 4 12 mwft M6

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE — NEW stone COTTAGE, on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, eight chambers, and all modern improvements. WM. H. BACON,
4 24 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

TO LET, NEAR SCHAEFFERSTOWN, about 5 miles from Womelsdorf, Lebanon county, Pa., an Eight-roomed Brick Dwelling, with summer kitchen and new barn and several acres of land attached. Rent, $200 for the season or year. Also a Stone House containing six rooms and large garden. Rent, $200 for the season or year. These houses are comfortably furnished, and situated upon the east slope of a hill commanding a splendid view of the Lebanon Valley and the Blue and South Mountains. Apply at the office of J. F. YOUNG & CO., No. 501 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. 4 22 thstu 6t

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 27 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2t

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO RENT.—Fronting on the main street in HOLMESBURG, Twenty-third ward, about eight miles from the city, Two Cottage Houses, brown stone fronts, French roofs; parlor, dining-room, and two kitchens on first floor, with gardens in front, side yards, and large yard in rear. Easy of access several times a day by Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. Apply to CHARLES H. MASSON,
4 26 3t* No. 528 North SIXTH Street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—At Tioga Station, Germantown Railroad, a Two-story Double House, with large yard and stable, at N. E. corner Nineteenth and Tioga streets, finished with all the modern conveniences.
Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. H. MASSON,
4 26 3t No. 528 N. SIXTH Street.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, with all modern conveniences, to a family without children, on Sixteenth street, near Spruce.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
4 26 3t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—ON MARKET STREET, ON or before July 1, a very desirable property, between Fourth and Fifth. Address, with real name and business, CONFIDENTIAL, this office. 4 26 6t*

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 2120 BRANDYWINE Street, with modern improvements. In complete repair. Inquire No. 3 S. FIFTH Street.
4 26 3t* T. E. CHAPMAN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
4 26 6m Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

405 NORTH SECOND STREET. 407

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a large lot of Very Handsome
BLACK SILKS,
AT PRICES RANGING FROM $2 TO $7 PER YARD,
To which he invites especial attention.
4 27 3mrp

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN
DRY GOODS.
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
Prior to the reorganization of their business on
The First of May Next,
WILL OFFER THE
Most Extraordinary Concentration
OF BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
EVER
Exhibited in this City.

Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation. [1 9tfrp

ONE PRICE,
NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS
Guaranteed as Represented.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,
New Styles and Moderate Prices.
GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.
RAPSON'S,
[4 17 stuth2m
N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.
NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE.

Staple Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Black Silks, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Notions, etc.

Every well known make of Muslins at the lowest Eighth street prices.

Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·35.	White Pique, 25, 28, 31c.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3.	Plaid Muslins, 20, 25, 28c.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 37½c.	Buff Pique, 25, 28c.
Blk. Alpacas, 40, 45, 50c.	Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.
Blk. Lustres, 55, 65, 75c.	Choice French do., 45c.
Light Colored Alpaca, 25c.	Towels, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28c.
Light Alpaca Lustres, 31c.	Table Linen, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75c.
Beautiful Stripes, 23, 25c.	Blk. and White Skirts, 60c.

With our new Store, new Goods, and new prices, we can offer great bargains. 4 22 thstu 6m

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 23 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S" GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to 4 5 1m

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
4 3 stuth 3m J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

LOST.

LOST—FROM A CAB, ON ITS WAY TO the West Philadelphia Depot, a black leather SATCHEL, containing medicines, etc. A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for its return, this afternoon, to the southwest corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets. It*

SUMMER RESORTS.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

ATLANTIC CITY.
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT
on the surf for sale cheap.
GEORGE L. DOUGHERTY,
4 27 tuth2t No. 400 LOCUST Street, Room 5.

PARTIES IN THE MACHINE AND FOUNDRY business looking for a Superintendent or Partner who is thoroughly skilled in Mechanical Drawing, Pattern, and Machine work, can address ONSVILLE E. PRAY, Mechanical Engineer, Box 545, Portsmouth, N. H. Best of reference given, 4 26 3t*

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE,
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4tstu* E. S. EARLEY.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would take this opportunity of inviting strangers now in the city to their Stock of
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
SILK POPLINETTES,
SUMMER POPLINS,
With a variety of the NEWEST STYLES of DRESS GOODS, at low prices. Also,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS,
SPRING SHAWLS,
SILK MANTLES,
LADIES' SUITS.
MANTLES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
4 27 2tdp PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

STOKES & WOOD,
SEVENTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Have now in store a very carefully selected stock of
BLACK SILKS—An excellent assortment, from $1·62½ to $5.
JAPANESE SILKS—Plain, Chene, and Striped.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS of the most approved makes.
STRIPED POPLINS in all the desirable fabrics.
One lot of dark ground STRIPED SILKS, $1·62½.
To which we call particular attention. [3 23ws

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S.
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES.

THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
4 17 4p6t PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING
LINENS AND HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS,
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
(Successor to James McMullan),
No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,
Also, No. 828 ARCH STREET,
FRESH STOCK,

Lowest Prices at which LINEN GOODS have been sold for Several Years.

BEST IRISH LINENS,
BEST LINEN SHEETINGS,
BEST TABLE DAMASKS.

Linen Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms, Towelings, Furniture Linens, Linen Drills, Bird-eye and Nursery Diapers, etc.

We intend to maintain our reputation for First-class and Pure Linen Goods.

We also intend to demonstrate to Linen Buyers that we can sell such goods at cheaper rates than are usually charged for Auction bargains.

HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS.

Every description of Dry Goods required to furnish a house invariably at the lowest prices, and of best qualities.

Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Muslins, Sheetings, Furniture Chintzes. White Goods of every description.

Hotels and Public Institutions supplied at Wholesale and Package Rates. 4 24 3m

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FABRICS
MADE UP WITH INGENUITY AND ORIGINALITY.

CHEVIOTS, MELTONS, AND BANNOCKBURNS,
New Mixtures and Designs.
PIQUE, GRANITE, AND DIAGONAL COATINGS.
ELEGANT STRIPES,
Rare Beauties of Design and Colors, for Pantaloons.
WHITE AND BROWN DUCKS and WHITE MARSEILLES,
For Vests, made up in New Styles.
DOUBLE-BREASTED FROCK COATS,
Popular for Street Wear.
HALF-DRESS MORNING COATS,
Convenient for General Use.
BUSINESS COATS, English Style. Jaunty Garments.
SACK COATS, Tastefully Cut, coming into fashion again.
AND
Many Other Novelties of Material or Make,
Together with an immense assortment of everything appertaining
TO THE CLOTHING TRADE,
AT THE
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—This is a new establishment, just opened in the large BROWN-STONE BUILDING formerly Homer, Colladay & Co.'s, and strangers well to look in at it, if only for curiosity's sake. 4 14 4p6t

WALKING SUITS
OF THE
Newest Materials and Latest Styles
ARE NOW OPENING DAILY AT
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S.

In this Department we are prepared to furnish, READY-MADE, every variety of WALKING and TRAVELLING DRESSES, suitable for all tastes and of every quality. Orders filled with despatch.

CHESNUT ABOVE BROAD, Nos. 1412 and 1414.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
ARE NOW EXHIBITING
The Largest and Best Assorted Stock
OF
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY,
And at Prices as Low as any other establishment in the country.
Chesnut above Broad, Nos. 1412 and 1414.

TORPEDOES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The strides which have been made within the last ten or fifteen years in the application of science to warlike purposes are nowhere more marked than in the use of electricity as a military agent. It is applied to military telegraphy, to signalling and reconnoitring purposes, to the determination of the ballistic powers of guns, to many naval uses, such as signalling and the simultaneous discharge of broadsides; to various experimental purposes, including the proof of guns; last, but not least, to the explosion of land and submarine mines. The history of the subject, and its most recent phases, were treated a few nights ago at the Royal Institution by the gentleman to whom, above all others, we are indebted for the development of this special branch or application of the science. The interest of Professor Abel's excellent lecture centred, however, in his account of what has been done in this country toward the establishment of a system of torpedo defense. It was the first authoritative utterance on the subject which has yet been heard, and the immense importance of the question, combined with the secrecy in which it has thus far been enshrouded, suggest the desirability of taking advantage of the occasion to say a few words about it.

Torpedoes form the most important class of those marine obstructions which are now generally admitted to be indispensable to coast and river defense. They are the active as contradistinguished from the passive obstructions. The importance of obstructing roadsteads, rivers, and harbors—of placing, so to speak, an outer bed or circle of defenses, external to the chain of forts, and even where no forts existed—has long been understood. It would be difficult to assign a date to the first employment of rude appliances of some sort for effecting this object; even submarine mines, which are a more advanced type of defense than piles and artificial barriers and fire-ships, were used as far back as the sixteenth century, when they were employed, in 1583, by the Duke of Parma at the siege of Antwerp. The English used them against the French ships off Rochelle, in 1628; and during the long lapse of years between 1628 and 1854 the subject was never wholly lost sight of. Always there were men, with contrivances more or less ingenious, more or less impracticable, ready, when the opportunity offered, to revolutionize with their torpedoes the art of coast defense. But science was during that time in its infancy. The torpedoes in occasional use prior to 1854 were rude and imperfect, and the development of the subject was cramped by the absence of sufficient knowledge or study to enable electricity to be usefully employed as the agent of ignition. Thus the first torpedoes were of the mechanically exploding class. All sorts of plans were devised, and all sorts of agents were employed—percussive, frictional, chemical, and clockwork. It is evident, however, that mechanical torpedoes can never be altogether satisfactory. They are open to one salient objection, viz., that once in position and ready for action they close the navigation alike to friend and foe, and there is always a certain amount of danger attending their manipulation. These evils have been attempted to be mitigated by various safety arrangements, so called, the application or the removal of which, however, as often as not proves so dangerous as to furnish a formidable objection to their employment. Thus, when the Russians employed, for the defense of Cronstadt, mechanical torpedoes with a safety arrangement which should have been removed at the last moment, they generally, for very good reasons of their own, neglected to remove it, and the torpedoes in consequence proved absolutely innocuous. Again, the removal of the torpedo is frequently a source of danger; and several instances have recently occurred in America of loss of life under these circumstances. Nevertheless, mechanical torpedoes will probably always possess a certain value, as on remote foreign stations, where the means of defense have to be extemporized on an emergency, or for what are called "drifting" or movable torpedoes. This abortive employment of torpedoes in the Russian war of 1854–5 marks the first systematic use of the instrument in European warfare on a large scale. In 1855 electrical torpedoes were attempted; and by 1859 the Austrian Government had succeeded, with the assistance of Baron von Ebner, in perfecting a sufficiently simple and practical system of electrical torpedo defense, which was applied, although without results, at Venice. Until lately the Austrians may be said to have headed the science; and their exhibition of a complete system of torpedo defense formed an interesting part of the display at Paris in 1867. No really important illustration of the great value of torpedoes was furnished until the late American war, when these agents were employed in many forms, chiefly by the Confederates, and with remarkable results. No less than twenty-five vessels of the Federal navy were destroyed, and nine others were injured, by the explosion of torpedoes; and thus an impetus was given to the subject similar to that which breech-loading derived from the Bohemian campaign of 1866. If any one wishes to study the detailed application of torpedoes during the American war, he can hardly do better than consult Von Schellha's "Treatise on Coast Defense," where he will also find the following important deductions from the experience obtained during this contest. "No forts now built can keep out a large fleet unless the channel is obstructed." "No fleet can force a passage if kept under fire by obstructions." "In no single instance did a naval attack succeed when the channel had been obstructed, and in no single instance did it fail when the channel had remained open."

The attention of our Government was directed to the subject towards the close of 1863, when a committee was appointed, at the suggestion of Colonel Jervois, R. E., for the thorough practical investigation of the whole question of marine obstructive defense. From that time until the latter part of last year, the committee was actively engaged in an experimental inquiry, and the result has been the compilation of a report which is likely to prove the most complete and exhaustive treatise on the subject yet produced. Hitherto the report has been treated as confidential, and it is no doubt desirable that the committee's recommendations should remain secret. But no objection can be urged against the production of so much of the report as would inform the public in general terms of the successful termination of the committee's labors, and of the broad results purchased at a not inconsiderable expenditure of time and money. It would be satisfactory to have some definite and authoritative assurance that the national interests have not been neglected in this vital question of defense—as well as an assurance that the recommendations of the committee will be duly and practically accepted. We observe that the very inadequate sum of £2000 has been taken in this year's estimates for the provision of torpedo equipments, and for further inquiry and instruction. The gunnery ships of Portsmouth and Plymouth, and the Engineers' School at Chatham, now regularly include the use and management of torpedoes in their course of instruction.

To return to the torpedoes themselves. We have stated that mechanical torpedoes, however occasionally useful, are necessarily imperfect, and, to a great extent, dangerous appliances. The advantages which attach to the application of electricity to the explosion of torpedoes are great and manifest. Torpedoes of this class may be placed in position with absolute safety to the operators; they may be rendered active or passive at any moment, as desired; they thus do not close to friendly vessels the channels which they guard; they can be stationed at any depth beneath the surface; their action is generally very much more certain than that of a mechanical torpedo; and they can be removed with perfect safety. As in the case of torpedoes of the mechanical class, the arrangements for securing action may be almost infinitely varied. Frictional, voltaic, dynamo-electric or magnetic electricity may be employed, each possessing specific advantages or objections; and the circuit which determines the explosion may either be completed by the contact of a passing vessel or at the right moment by an operator on shore. The latter system, which admits of many modifications, is probably the more simple; but it imposes the necessity for great vigilance, promptness, experience, and harmonious co-operation on the part of the operators. It is also inapplicable at night or in thick weather, and might even fail under the dense smoke of a hot action. A more generally efficient plan is that of contact-exploding torpedoes, which are either exploded by their collision with a ship, or by the vessel striking a circuit-closing arrangement moored near the surface of the water, whereupon either the torpedo, moored at some depth beneath, is instantly exploded, or a signal is furnished to a station on shore, which indicates to an operator the particular torpedo to be fired, and when to fire it. It is essential in this arrangement to adopt a plan which, while sensitive to the passage of a vessel, shall not be disturbed by the simple action of the waves. These conditions include the necessity for simplicity of mechanism and a combination of sufficient but not excessive delicacy of action with permanence during long immersion; but the problem, though difficult, is not insoluble, and one or two plans have been suggested which appear to satisfy the required ends. It seems to have been established that voltaic electricity is, of all the means available for the purpose, the one which presents the greatest advantages. And the substitution for the old platinum wire fuse of the Abel fuse, in which the electric spark is generated by the interrupted passage of the current through a priming material of subsulphide of copper, subphosphide of copper, and chlorate of potassa, permits of the use of electric batteries which were before inapplicable, and of the explosion of torpedoes with perfect certainty at distances before unattainable. Indeed, the introduction of this fuse has rendered possible the development of torpedo science which has now been attained. The batteries may be of the simplest character, and a very efficient one can be readily extemporized with a piece of hard timber, a little zinc and copper sheet, an old blanket, some vinegar and common salt. A battery of this sort, weighing only 25 pounds, and about 7½ inches square, will remain in good action for at least twenty-four hours, and can be easily cleaned and recharged. Such a battery, from its small size, weight, and great simplicity, is especially well adapted for boat operations.

The explosive agent to be employed in torpedoes may be gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, or gun-cotton. Of these, gun-cotton is on many accounts preferred; and since the recent discoveries as to the susceptibility of gun-cotton to explosion by concussive effect, and the great resulting increase of power, its normal advantages have become more decided. There still remain a vast number of points, such as the nature of case or envelope to be employed; its thickness; the depth to which the torpedo should be sunk; the positions in which it should be fixed; the proximity of one torpedo to another; the size, form, etc. The bare enumeration of these points will suffice to indicate that the subject is one which admits of an immense deal of working out, and will, perhaps, account for the length of time occupied in its investigation.

As to the practical value of torpedoes we have furnished some illustrations. But, in truth, it is unnecessary to multiply illustrations, for the value of these instruments may almost be regarded as self-evident. There are two points in every ship absolutely unprotected: the deck and the bottom. Of these the torpedo attacks one—the bottom. And it is a question if any ship can ever be made so strong as to resist the effect of a powerful submarine mine exploding directly under it. The use of torpedoes is not limited to serving as auxiliaries to forts, or as a means of keeping vessels under the fire of batteries. They are useful also on their own account, as a means of defending positions independently on a coast or in small channels and rivers which are quite unprovided with defensive works. Their invisibility forms another element of their importance, to which we may add their comparatively small cost and ready applicability to almost all positions. But it is necessary to guard against the impression that torpedoes are destined to supersede other and more old-established means of defense, as ships and forts and guns. Invaluable as auxiliaries, and even as independent means of defense, their value is limited by two considerations. In the first place, the sphere of action of a torpedo is small, as compared with that of a fort or ship exceedingly small; and an attacking vessel is safe as long as it contrives or chances to keep outside that area of destructive effect. In the second place, no torpedo can act more than once, and when it has exploded, the area of water which it guarded becomes defenseless. But with these limitations their value can hardly be over-estimated; and it is satisfactory to know that the subject has been thoroughly and practically considered, and that we possess on paper at any rate a scheme for their use so complete as to relieve us from all anxiety on this score. It would, however, be more satisfactory still to know something definite as to the recommendations of the committee, and we hope that some member will think proper to ask in the House for such portions of the report as can be discreetly made public.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held in Office No. 10, of their building, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the election of a President, Treasurer, and eight Managers, to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL L. WARD, Secretary.
Philadelphia, April 22, 1869. 4 24 4t

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Corporation of the "Lincoln Institution" will be held at No. 308 S. ELEVENTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 11 A. M. Alteration of by-laws proposed. By order of seven members of the corporation.
MARY McHENRY,
4 22 5t First Directress of the Board of Managers.

☞ TO ARCHITECTS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $2000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1869.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, north side, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., after which will be held an election for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
4 20 thstu3td&t E. W. CLARK, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FREE CUBA.

HAIL TO THE NEW REPUBLIC!

WELCOME, THRICE WELCOME, CUBA,

AMONG THE NATIONS

OF THE EARTH!!

THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Without DISTINCTION OF PARTY, are invited to assemble at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to express their sympathy for the NOBLE PATRIOTS OF CUBA IN THEIR HEROIC STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY, AND TO CONCERT MEASURES FOR SECURING TO THEM POSITIVE AID AND THE IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION OF THEIR RIGHTS.

SENOR MORALES LEMUS and OTHER CUBANS; HON. N. P. BANKS, HON. CARL SCHURZ, HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN, HON. A. K. McCLURE, THEODORE CUYLER, Esq., JOHN GOFORTH, Esq., and other Distinguished Speakers have been invited to address the meeting.

COME all who hate wrong, barbarity, and tyranny. COME all who love LIBERTY. COME and assist in REDEEMING CUBA. *From the thraldom of the vilest despotism that ever tortured humanity.*

REMEMBER, CITIZENS, that the patriots of Cuba have proclaimed and enforced EMANCIPATION—they have extirpated SLAVERY—BLACK men and WHITE men—the freedmen and the planters are now brethren in arms, battling shoulder to shoulder for FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE.

They appeal to us; they invoke the AMERICAN PEOPLE to interpose and stay the bloody hands of the murderous myrmidons of vengeful SPANISH TYRANNY. It is the Macedonian cry, "COME OVER AND HELP US."

Reminding us of our Revolutionary struggle, they say:—

"As you, O great Americans, were some nine[illegible] years ago, even so are we now. HELP US AS YOU WERE HELPED. NATIONS gave you sympathy, money, arms, shelter in their ports and co-operation *"long before your freedom was a fixed fact*—when it had yet to be fought out and won on the battle-field.

"POLAND gave you her PULASKI and KOSCIUSKO.

"IRELAND her MONTGOMERY. SCOTLAND her PAUL JONES.

"GERMANY her STEUBEN and DE KALB.

"And FRANCE her BEAUMARCHAIS and LAFAYETTE.

"Be to us in our perilous struggle as France and other nations were to you in the days of your bleeding agony and trial. Within the space of six "months, with scanty means, but with invincible "courage and inexorable will, we have rescued *more "than half our lovely land from* HER DESPOILERS.

"WE SHALL TRIUMPH.

"'For Freedom's battle once begun,
"Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
"Though baffled oft, is ever won.'

"And as our own Cuban poet has sung:—

"'Quiero a Cuba, feliz separada
"De esa imbecil nacion de tiranos,
"De esa gente que llaman Hispanos,
"Que nos quieren aun mas degradar.'"

SHALL we, citizens, be deaf to this APPEAL?—SHALL we, the great people of modern times—the world's teachers in all that belongs to HUMANITY and LIBERTY—SHALL WE BE SUPINE *when the woes of the downtrodden ring in our ears?* SHALL we be inert when the fierce duel between DESPOTISM and LIBERTY is convulsing the garden island of the world—almost within our sight—within a few hours' sail from our coast?

ALL OUR HISTORY THUNDERS NO! OUR MISSION is the regeneration of Nations; OUR DUTY—to secure LIBERTY for all men. DESTINY HAS DEDICATED US TO DEFEND, PROTECT AND PRESERVE HUMAN RIGHTS.

COME, then, AMERICANS, native and naturalized; COME, CITIZENS, without distinction of party, COME with high resolves, COME with the inflexible determination to make
CUBA FREE AND INDEPENDENT. 4 26 3t

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 H 6m

☞ HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks.
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat.
The place to get the "good Hat," Mr. Holmes should have added, is R. S. WALTON'S New Establishment, No. 1006 MARKET Street, second house above Tenth.
One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 4 13 2w

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

1869 **E. & L.** 1869

OPEN, TO-DAY,

SPRING GOODS.

NEW SILKS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW PERCALES,
POPLINETTES,
LACE POINTS,
LACE ULGAS,

FOR SPRING.

LACE FICHUES AND ROTUNDS.
TABLE LINENS, TOILET QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS.

FULL LINE STAPLE DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH,
4 3 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Monferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & various vintages. 4 5

WINES.

Just arrived, per "Favour," a cargo of LOUIS KOESTER'S

Celebrated Burgundy Ports and other Wines and Sherries,

From the Spanish house of MULLER, BONSAM & BACOB, for sale from wharf by the Importers.

WALDEN, KOEHN & CO.,
4 24 6t No. 200 South FRONT Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $10 PER DOZEN. 3f

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Patent Alum and Dry Plaster

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY FINISH, AND PRICE.

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SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!

Cannot be Wedged!

Cannot be Drilled

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS,

Please send for a catalogue to

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721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,

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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [2 13 sw3m

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principa Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,
3 4thstu$ N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

EDWARD BROWN,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1869.
On the petition of JOSEPH A. PEABODY, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 17th day of July, 1855, for an improvement in Machine for Mortising Window Blinds, it is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 28th day of June next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
ELISHA FOOTE,
4 20 tu3t Commissioner of Patents.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

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WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE

STETSON HOUSE,

No. 445 N. THIRD Street.

$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT treet, Phila. 2 2 3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENT Street, below Chesnut.

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NEW STYLES
IN
NOTTINCHAM
AND
Swiss Lace Curtains.

JUST OPENED,

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

WINDOW CORNICES, IN GILT, WALNUT, AND ROSEWOOD AND GILT.

WINDOW DRAPERIES FROM LATEST FRENCH DESIGNS.

FINE WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

Agents for BRAY'S PATENT SPRING BALANCE SHADE FIXTURE, which requires no Cord.

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Cor. THIRTEENTH & CHESNUT,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

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J. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the bes imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the bes of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

REMOVAL
OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.

For the better convenience of her patrons,

MRS. M. A. BINDER

HAS REMOVED HER DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERN STORE
TO THE
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single and in sets for dressmaker and dealers, wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any, giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

"A POSITIVE FACT."

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 6 stuth$

CLOTHING.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
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THE IRISH CHURCH BILL OF 1833.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is impossible to follow the course of the present measure by which the Irish Church is to be swept away as a State Church and to be stripped of property given it by the State, without feeling an interest revived in the history of its predecessor six-and-thirty years ago. The Irish Church Temporalities act of 1833 was a very small piece of legislation compared with Mr. Gladstone's bill, but it paved the way for what has now come to pass, and many of the passions it excited, and of the arguments by which it was attacked and defended, are being resuscitated and repeated at the present moment. A sketch, therefore, of its nature and history may not be without interest; and if it is safe to assume anything as to the general knowledge of the past, it is safe to assume that no portion of history is so little known as that which lies just beyond the memory of each generation. The day will come when examination papers will be set in the history of William IV's reign; but until that day comes, probably no part of English history will be so universally unknown.

Then, as now, it was at the outset of the proceedings of a newly-reformed Parliament, when there was in power a Liberal Ministry with a large majority in the Commons, that the Irish Church bill was brought in. Parliament was opened on the 29th of January, 1833, and on the 5th of February the King made his speech, in which, after stating that the attention of Parliament would be directed to the better distribution of the property of the Church, the King went on to say that, "although the Established Church of Ireland is by law permanently united with that of England, the peculiarities of their respective circumstances will require a separate consideration." He also referred to the disturbances then going in Ireland, which had greatly increased since the end of the preceding session: —"A spirit of insubordination and violence has risen to the most fearful height, rendering life and property insecure, defying the authority of the law, and threatening the most fatal consequences if not promptly and effectually repressed." So closely does history sometimes repeat itself; and we might almost think it was the present Queen describing the brutal outrages of the last few weeks, and the appeals of released rebels at a Mayor's dinner-table to the "logic of the sabre." The address of course echoed the speech, and elicited a warm discussion. Mr. O'Connell at once characterized it as a bloody and brutal address in answer to a brutal and bloody speech. This was, in fact, the beginning of O'Connell's long and violent hatred of the Whigs, and he was at once answered by his own special antagonist, Mr. Stanley (Lord Derby), who laid down the proposition that "a government, to be loved, must first be feared." On the 12th of February the bill for the reform of the Church of Ireland was introduced by Lord Althorp, who began by explaining that it was because the bill was one to which the Government attached great importance that he, as leader of the House, and not as Mr. Stanley, the Irish Secretary, had been charged with its introduction. Lord Althorp said that although, looking at the proportion of the population attached to the Protestant Church, the people certainly had occasion to complain of the greatness of the revenues of the Established Church in Ireland, yet the amount of those revenues had been greatly exaggerated. The House, he thought, would be surprised to hear that the net revenue of the Irish bishops was only £130,000 a year; for, although vast tracts of lands belonged to the bishops, five-sixths of the yearly value went to the tenants. The annual income of the Church did not exceed £800,000. The first proposal of the Government was to do away with the whole system of First-Fruits, and, in lieu of it, to tax benefices on a scale which, starting with an exemption of all benefices of £200 a year or under, rose in an increasing ratio according to the value of the benefices, and was estimated to produce, on the whole, an income of £42,000. The bishops were to be taxed on a scale something similar, and this new taxation was to begin at once, without regard to vested interests. A Board of Commissioners was to be appointed to administer the fund, and as Church rates were to be forthwith abolished entirely, the fund was to be applied to those purposes to which Church rates were applicable. Further, by reducing the incomes of some archbishops and bishops, by abolishing all sinecure seats in cathedrals, additional funds were to be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners. Out of twenty-two bishoprics, ten were to be swept away, and two archbishoprics out of four; so that, out of the £130,000 a year previously belonging to the Irish Episcopate, £60,000 a year would be at the disposal of Parliament in the sense that Parliament was to hand this sum over to the Commissioners, for church purposes, and especially for the augmentation of small livings. But the next proposal stood on a very different footing. The bishops had large landed estates, but they could only grant leases for twenty-one years; yet the leases were in practice annually renewed, and the fine, together with the rent, formed the revenue of the bishop. The value of such leases, lessened as it was by the uncertainty whether the bishop would renew the lease, and by the chance of the fine being augmented if the tenant made the property more valuable by improvements, was only twelve and a half years' purchase. The Government proposed that any tenant who chose to tender a sum equal to six years' purchase might have a lease in perpetuity at a fixed corn rent. The sum thus gained was, it was said, a mere creation of the Legislature, and therefore belonged to the State. By passing an act of Parliament the State instantly gave a value of six years' purchase to the land, and the State, which created this value, might reasonably keep it for itself.

This was the essence of the ministerial measure of 1833. It did not profess to apply any of the revenues of the Church to secular purposes. The Government most carefully guarded itself against doing anything of the sort. It left to the disposal of Parliament, for any purposes that Parliament might think fit, no Church property at all. The theory of the ministry was that by a clever stroke of legislation the State invented a new piece of property, which did not belong to the Church in any sense, for it did not exist, and it was only the State that could make it exist. It was a sort of treasure-trove, a fortuitous accession of wealth, which Parliament might, it was supposed, apply to secular purposes because it never had belonged to the Church. It was, as it were, a new thing belonging by right of occupancy to its maker and inventor, the State. Thus the whole character of the bill of 1833 was different from that of the bill of 1869. It rearranged the revenues of the Church so as to admit of the abolition of church rates, and to augment the incomes of the poorer incumbents. It suppressed ten bishoprics without in any way consulting the Church as to its wish to dispense with this amount of spiritual supervision, and it proposed to leave Parliament to apply to any purposes, secular or not, but in no way specified, a fund which was not, and never has been, ecclesiastical property. The bill of the present year is totally different. It allows the Church to regulate its own spiritual affairs, but it takes away a vast amount of ecclesiastical property and applies it to secular purposes—purposes that have, indeed, a sort of tinge or halo of religiousness about them, but the effect of which is to reduce the amount of county rates paid by Irish tenants.

Mr. O'Connell followed Lord Althorp, and expressed his warm approval of the bill, which he considered "contained within itself the seeds of future amelioration." The bill, though not going so far as he could wish, was founded on a valuable principle, since it recognized the right of Government to look into the state of ecclesiastical property hereafter. "They had in Ireland fever hospitals, receptacles for the insane, and institutions where individuals afflicted with various maladies are received. These institutions might be supported by a portion of that ecclesiastical property." It would, he thought, be found hereafter that, by a due appropriation of part of those Church revenues, the country might be relieved from the Grand Jury Cess. It thus appears that the destination of the ultimate surplus of the Irish Church was anticipated by O'Connell. Mr. Gladstone is adoping word for word the suggestion which O'Connell then made; but in so far as O'Connell spoke broadly of applying ecclesiastical property to the purposes he recommended, he was departing from the proposal of the Ministry of the day. He might choose to think that their bill would afterwards lead to applying ecclesiastical property to secular purposes, but this was something different from what they proposed. They were secular funds, secular because invented and called into existence by the State, that the Government of Earl Grey proposed that Parliament should, if it thought fit, apply to secular purposes. At a later period of the evening Mr. Stanley owned that the Cabinet were, as had been hinted by a previous speaker, not agreed on the abstract point whether the State had a right to touch Church property, but he said that the proposal submitted to the House did not raise the question, because the Church had no claim to a property which it had never possessed; and although Mr. Stanley did not in the course of his speech refer to the particular suggestions of O'Connell, or express approval or disapproval of them, he contended that the difference between the former value and the increased value of the episcopal lands might be applied to secular purposes, or to any purposes that the State might direct. On the other hand, as Mr. Stanley is now the Earl of Derby, it ought to be recorded that he at the same time stated that he would never consent to any measure which he thought in his conscience and judgment would destroy or injure the Protestant Church in Ireland, or would interfere with the extension of the Protestant religion.

The Oppesition was led by Sir Robert Inglis and Sir Robert Peel. The former urged that, if the King were to pass the bill, he would violate his coronation oath, and that the members of the Legislature were equally bound by the oath they had taken not to support it. He also thought the bill an infraction of the Act of Union, and contrary to the preamble of the Catholic Emancipation act. He also thought that, when Lord Althorp said that the revenues of the Irish Church were excessive, he forgot the "expansive force of Protestantism." Further, if so many Irish bishops were suppressed, how would there be enough to attend in the House of Lords? And he ended by dwelling on the merits of the Irish clergy, and the danger to the Church of England if the Church of Ireland were injured. Nothing could be more different, or more curiously mark the difference between the habits of thought and the intellectual capacity of the two men, than the objections of Sir Robert Peel. His first objection was that a proposition of this sort, as relating to matters of religion, ought to have been brought forward in a committee of the whole House. He admitted that the time was come when the whole state of the Church of Ireland must undergo an enlarged and comprehensive consideration. He approved of redistributing the revenues of the Church so as to make it better able to propagate and extend the blessings of the Protestant faith; and he thought that church-rates ought in some way to be abolished. He could not say whether twenty-two bishops were or were not too many for Ireland, but Sir Robert Peel in no way questioned the perfect right of Parliament to suppress bishoprics, if it could be shown that there were too many. He had no scruple in interfering with the spiritual organization of the Church. With regard to the proposed application of the improved value of the land, Sir Robert Peel acknowledged that the Government had offered their proposal as one that did not raise the question whether ecclesiastical property could properly be applied to secular uses; but he urged that it was calculated to mislead, and that, as a matter of fact, it had misled the House, and had been taken, and would be taken, as a declaration that the Government were prepared to secularize Church property. There can be no doubt that Sir Robert Peel was right. The House welcomed the measure for this reason, which was very popular in the House. It was thought to be, and it was immediately treated by O'Connell as being, an indication of the determination of the Government to establish this principle. Lord Althorp and Mr. Stanley did what they could to make this misunderstanding impossible; but they were misunderstood, and much of the disappointment and irritation caused by the bill was owing to this misunderstanding. Even to this day traces of this misunderstanding remain; and there are persons who confidently assert that Lord Derby in 1833 himself proposed that the property of the Church should be applied to such secular purposes as were then suggested by O'Connell, and are now suggested by Mr. Gladstone.

The progress of the measure was delayed by the passing of the bill, introduced in accordance with the King's speech, for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland. This bill was commenced in the Lords, and was read for a third time there on February 22. The first reading of the bill was moved in the Commons on February 27, and the third reading was carried on March 29. Thus a whole month was consumed in discussing this bill, and nothing could exceed the fierceness and animosity with which it was opposed. On March 12, however, a motion had been made for the second reading of the Irish Church Temporalities bill, and then objections were taken, under the auspices of Sir Robert Peel, to the effect that it was a tax bill, for it taxed the incomes of incumbents, and therefore ought to be brought forward in a committee of the whole House. A committee was appointed to search for precedents, and the committee supported the objection. Accordingly, on April 1, the House went into committee, and resolutions were passed for the regulation of the temporalities of the Church. The next day the House agreed to all the resolutions passed. Nothing more, however, was done that month, but the bill, which was now founded on the resolutions, was read for the second time on May 6, the ayes being 317, and the noes 78. In the little band of dissentients is recorded the name of W. E. Gladstone, the member for Newark. Sir Robert Peel of course led the Opposition, and his arguments against the ministerial scheme of treating the improved value of the episcopal lands as secular property because created by the State appear quite unanswerable. The Bishops, he pointed out, had an unlimited power of leasing, until their powers were restrained by the State, to the limit of twenty-one years, and the restraint, as stated in the preamble of the act creating it, was expressly devised in the interest of the Church, that the property of the Church might not be wasted. That the State should relax these restraints, and then claim the benefit accruing from this relaxation for itself, was neither logical nor just. To all which Lord Althorp replied, as might have been done this very week by his then silent opponent, the member for Newark, that "he could not admit that there was any analogy between Church property and that of corporations, and still less was there any between it and the property of individuals which came to them by inheritance."

On May 13 the House went into committee on the bill, and Lord Althorp then formally signified that the King had placed his interest in the temporalities at the disposal of Parliament. Sir Robert Bateson, who was supposed to be a good authority on the subject, informed the Government that this measure must lead to the destruction of the Protestant Church in Ireland, and had alienated from the Ministry the affections of the Protestants of Ireland. Mr. Stanley, who was by this time Secretary for the Colonies, did not contribute much to the debate, except by informing the House that, whereas he had on a former occasion stated that he had discussed the bill with the Primate, who had said that the least objectionable mode of obtaining reform was to reduce the number of bishops, he now wished to let the House know that it was he himself, and not the Primate, who had made that dashing remark. On the 20th May a Mr. Dillon proposed an amendment which anticipated the bill of 1869. It was that the revenues of the Irish Church should be applied to purposes of general utility after the demise of the present incumbents. Only sixteen members, and of these only six English members, voted for the amendment, among whom was Mr. Roebuck, whose political testament, if he had tried to make it then, would have been very different probably from what it was when he made it last week. The bill for some time made little progress, because the House was busy with the Ministerial proposition for the abolition of slavery; but it was taken up in a desultory way on June 17, when Mr. Lefroy defended the large number of Irish bishops, on the curious ground that Irish bishops were really only like archdeacons, so that their number might be expected to be large. The mouths of English archdeacons must have watered when they heard that in Ireland archdeacons were of so glorified a nature that the Ministry held it a great credit to themselves that they ventured to propose to reduce the income of one of them—the Bishop of Derry—to £8000 a year. On the 11th an amendment was proposed, but had to be withdrawn without a division, to the effect that Irish bishops should, after a certain date, cease to sit in the House of Lords; but, oddly enough, the ardent reformer who proposed this was willing that Irish archbishops should continue to sit forever. On June 19 the committee got so far as the 108th clause, and then, two days later, came a memorable day, the day that finally separated O'Connell from his party, and in the end separated Lord Derby from the Whigs. Mr. Stanley announced that the Government proposed to withdraw the 147th clause, by which the surplus was to be appropriated to such purposes as Parliament might think fit. He yielded to the strong feeling that prevailed in the House and in the country against any alienation of church property, and he candidly owned that, although the Ministers had been able to convince themselves and their own circle, they had been unable to convince any one else that the surplus created by the State was secular in its inception. It is worth remarking that Scotland and the Scottish members were violently opposed to anything like disestablishment or disendowment; and this may warrant the belief that the success of Mr. Gladstone's present bill will be due to the Free Church movement in Scotland more than to any other single cause. The necessity or wisdom of modifying the bill to get it through the Lords also weighed of course very strongly with the Government, although they could scarcely aver that they were guided by this consideration. But, directly Mr. Stanley sat down, he and his colleagues were bitterly taunted with their base fear of the upper house; member after member declared that he had been deceived, and had been induced to vote for the Irish Coercion bill on the false pretense that he was to have an opportunity of conciliating Ireland by voting for the 147th clause; and O'Connell not only denounced the ministry as faithless to Ireland, but declared, and carried out his threat, that he would vote against the bill going any further. Nevertheless, the ministry had a majority of 131, and the bill passed through the Commons in the shape which the Ministry recommended. It must be observed that the effect of the Government proposal was, that no declaration should be made as to the appropriation of the surplus, and it was left as an apple of discord for future sessions to say what this appropriation should be. All that was done was to leave out any express statement that Parliament should decide how the surplus should be applied.

The bill was read for the third time and passed on July 8, after Mr. Sheil had ineffectually proposed to insert in the preamble an express declaration of the right of the Legislature to make such appropriation of the property of Cthe hurch as should most conduce to public utility. To us in this day the only feature of interest in the last debate of the Commons on the third reading is that Mr. Gladstone took that opportunity of uttering his sentiments on the subject. He was prepared to defend the Irish Church, although he admitted it had slumbered. But what Protestant Church had not slumbered? As for the future, it was of the utmost importance to have a body capable of spreading and extending the Protestant doctrines. The theory now upheld by Sir Stafford Northcote, it may be observed, was not invented then; a perfectly stationary Church still seemed rather ignoble, and the defenders of the Irish Church believed that it had an "expansive force," and that the business of the Irish clergy was to extend Protestantism. On July 9 the bill was read for the first time in the Lords, the Duke of Newcastle entreating the Bishops to vote against it on principle, regardless of consequences, and the Bishop of London replying that he thought it was always unwise to be indifferent to the consequences of a vote. The debate on the second reading took place on July 17, and no speech made on that occasion is more pleasing to read now than that of the Marquis of Westmeath, who said that he objected to the amalgamation of the diocese of Kilmore with that of Elphin, because the then Bishop of Kilmore was a very old man, and if the Bishop of Elphin died first this old Bishop of Kilmore would have, in taking charge of the two dioceses, to go thirty Irish miles and then cross the Shannon. And how could the Bishop cross the Shannon, and where, he would ask, could the Bishop put up at night? These pertinent questions, he thought, quite disposed of this great measure of national justice. The debate was adjourned, and the next night, the 18th, the Bishop of Exeter made a great demonstration against the bill. On the 20th, he was followed by Lord Eldon, who said that, if the bill passed, the House of Lords would not last twenty years; and he reached the loftiest flight of Eldonian humbug—the completest type of humbug perhaps ever attained in England—by declaring that "the archbishops, bishops, and clergy might undergo much persecution, but he hoped that they would allow him—if they would allow a layman to go along with them—to take a full share of the evils of the Church." Let it be fully remembered that one of the most audacious parts of the bill was to cut down the income of that sweet martyr, the Bishop of Derry, to £8000 a year. With no inconsiderable courage the Bishop of London (Bishop Blomfield) followed Lord Eldon, and announced his intention to support the bill. The Archbishop of Dublin supported him; but the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley) took the other side, arguing against so sweeping a reduction, "more especially as the bishops must be useful in the capacity of resident gentlemen." Two royal dukes took part in the debate, the Duke of Sussex being as much for the bill as his brother of Cumberland was against it. The division showed that Ministers had a majority of fifty-nine. A few amendments were made in committee, but of so slight a nature that the Government advised the Commons to agree to them, and on the second of August all discussion on the bill was at an end, and it received the assent of both houses.

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSURPASSED for beauty and durability. Sets $10. Call and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference, Dr. BASSET, No. 245 South NINTH Street, below Locust. 4 3 1m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET, (Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, (Penn Building),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

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Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
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No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, — William W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to Jesse B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 29, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [4 23 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
April 30, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, floor oil-cloths, mattings, etc. 4 24 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 27 6t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1432 North Fifteenth street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, LACE CURTAINS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, MIRROR, FINE WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
April 28th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1432 North Fifteenth st., by catalogue, the entire Furniture of a family going to Europe, comprising—Elegant walnut drawing room furniture, green plush; elegant gilt centre and chess tables, inlaid mosaic marble; fine bronzes, fine marble figures and ornaments, marble urns, rosewood melodeon, elegant lace curtains, fine oil paintings, by P. Norip, Linge, Zimmerman, Bolgern, Rossi, Wimmer; fine Swiss carvings, fine engravings, richly framed; sitting room furniture, crimson reps; superior oak dining room furniture, extension dining table, buffet sideboard, secretary bookcase, fine china, glass and plated ware; suits of elegant walnut chamber furniture, fine wardrobes, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, elegant Wilton, velvet and other carpets; fine musical box, etc. Also, the kitchen furniture, etc.
May be examined on the day previous to sale from 12 to 4 o'clock. 4 26 2t

Sale No. 1918 Rittenhouse Square.
NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1918 Rittenhouse Square, between Walnut and Spruce, by catalogue, the neat furniture, comprising walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, cottage furniture, fine hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, stoves, etc. [4 25 3t

Furniture in use but a short time and in good order.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, VERY SUPERIOR FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL AND INGRAIN CARPETS; STEAM ENGINES, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very excellent furniture, including—Handsome walnut and cherry drawing-room suit superior parlor furniture, covered in fine reps, and hair-cloth; 5 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 4 very superior fire and burglar-proof safes, made by Farrel & Herring, Evans & Watson, and Lillie; superior dining-room furniture, spring mattresses, feather beds and bedding, fine showcase, handsome Brussels, imperial, and ingrain carpets; fine window shades, china and glassware, etc.
ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.
Also, 2 extra large and very elegant oval pier mirrors, massive gilt frames; 4 oval and pier mirrors, handsomely framed. 4 26 3t

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.
Peremptory Sale, No. 639 Arch street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CHILLED IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, MADE BY LILLIE & SON; SECOND-HAND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, MADE BY EVANS & WATSON AND FARREL & HERRING, MONITOR AND DUODECAGON COMBINATION LOCKS; TWO FINE LARGE HORSES, LARGE TRUCK, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
April 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 639 Arch street, by catalogue, to close the Philadelphia Agency of Messrs. Lillie & Son, the entire stock of very superior Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, including—3 extra large chilled iron double-door fire and burglar-proof safes; 2 small burglar-proofs, in each patent combination locks; 5 large double-door chilled iron fire and burglar-proof safes; 40 superior chilled iron fire-proof, burglar-proof, and fire and burglar-proof safes, of various sizes, with the celebrated Monitor and Duodecagon combination locks.
SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
A number of superior second-hand fire and burglar-proof safes, made by Lillie & Son, Evans & Watson, and Farrel & Herring.
CELEBRATED COMBINATION LOCKS.
Suitable for banks, vault-doors, etc., of the Monitor and Duodecagon make.
FINE LARGE HORSES, TRUCK, ETC.
Large and very fine white stallion; large white draft-horse; large and superior heavy truck; heavy harness; quantity of rope, rigging, etc. [4 16 11t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

SALE OF A STOCK OF FINE LINENS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASK TABLE GOODS, TOWELS, HANDKERCHIEFS, QUILTS, SHAWLS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Mornings, April 26, 27, 28, and 29,
Commencing each day at 10 o'clock, will be sold a large stock of superior linen housekeeping goods, consisting of fine linen sheetings of all widths, splendid linen damask table cloths of all sizes and patterns, napkins of every variety, fruit cloths, doylies, towels, Turkey red damask, crashes, table and piano covers, cashmere, square, and long shawls, ladies' and gents' hosiery, bosoms, handkerchiefs, etc. etc. 4 22 6t

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, SOUTHwest corner of FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.
CARD.—Persons relinquishing housekeeping, storekeepers and others desirous of selling their goods at public sale, either at their own place or at the auction store, will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us. Our personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to us. Our charges are the most reasonable; we refer by permission to hundreds for whom we have sold as to capability and responsibility. 4 23 12t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning,
April 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit,
LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE AND LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC. ETC.
Also,
SPECIAL SALE OF STRAW GOODS,
Including about 350 cases ladies', misses', and children's wear, in the most fashionable styles.
Also, by order of the Sheriff, large stock of general dry goods. [4 26 2t

On Thursday, April 29,
LARGE STOCK OF DAMAGED GOODS,
From the late fire, No. 231 Market street,
Full particulars hereafter. [4 26 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
27th and 28th inst., at ½ before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a collection of Modern Oil Paintings, by artists of reputation, comprising landscapes, river, and mountain views, all mounted in neat gold-leaf frames. [4 26 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
April 29, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sales every Monday and Thursday. [4 26 3t

BY PANCOAST & LARGE, AUCTIONEERS, No. 239 MARKET Street.

CONSIGNMENTS of American and Imported Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery Goods, and Stocks of Goods solicited. [3 27 tf

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.

Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.

The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.

Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
4 26 4t Property and Disbursing Officer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use,
BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON.
Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2 50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to
GEORGE GEBBIE,
4 26 1m No. 709 SANSOM Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

An Interesting Meeting of the Society—Congratulatory Speeches.

Last night about one hundred gentlemen, with their ladies, interested in the Drinking Fountain Society recently organized in this city, waited upon Dr. Wilson C. Swann, the President of the association, at his residence, No. 1512 Walnut street. The object of the gathering, as it was subsequently explained by Lehman P. Ashmead, Esq., was to congratulate the Doctor upon the benefits which, through his instrumentality, had been derived by the public through the establishment of the fountains in various parts of the city.

Richard Ludlow, Esq., after the statement by Mr. Ashmead, addressed the Doctor in the following language:—

At the solicitation of a number of gentlemen representing the varied interests of Philadelphia, a pleasant duty has been assigned to me this evening in tendering to you their thanks for your labors in the cause of humanity, and congratulate you upon the success which has attended your faithful efforts.

The present occasion is one which calls for Itica's congratulations. Congratulation on our part that, by your untiring aid, the mind of the community has been directed to a proper appreciation of that humanity which, while it seeks to alleviate the condition of fallen man, anticipates the wants of the brute creation in staying the hands of reckless cruelty by the strong arm of the law, and providing fountains along our highways where they may drink during the slaughter of cooling water during the continuous labors of the day. Congratulation on your part that your own personal efforts have been seconded by a society of ladies and gentlemen who have given practical utility to thought by the erection of a beautiful fountain in our city, from which the pure stream of water flows that will refresh the fainting traveller and make glad the poor beast, who, though mute, has a language of thankfulness which speaks from the eye, and which, to the good and merciful master, is so easy of interpretation.

The practicability of the object in which your efforts are enlisted commends itself to our entire community. A generous liberality has distinguished many of our citizens in the furtherance of great enterprises which are in every way worthy; but why, in providing for the destitute and the homeless, should we forget an object so worthy as that which seeks to have always near at hand fountains of pure water, where the beast can be refreshed and tired man slake his thirst?

If the fall of a sparrow escapes not the eye of the Almighty, and the cattle upon a thousand hills are His, why should we who are but mortals refuse to enlist our energies in a cause so praiseworthy? I hope to-night, sir, is but the beginning of good things, and that throughout the length and breadth of our city these fountains may be distributed. I trust that a generous rivalry will crowd the list of donors, whose names, inscribed upon granite, will be handed down to posterity.

I congratulate you, sir, and the society over which you preside. Surely there is every reason for great encouragement. You have enlisted in your behalf fair ladies whose gentle natures feel for suffering humanity, and who, whatever their hands find to do, do it with their might. May your efforts be crowned with success, and may you live to realize the fulfilment of the truth of the inscription so suggestive of the object of your society:—"Let thy fountains be dispersed abroad, and rivers of waters in the streets."

Dr. Swann replied as follows:—

Ludlow, Ladies and Gentlemen—To say that I am gratified by this visit and complimentary address, would be a very inadequate expression of my feelings. I assure you, sir, that I have listened to your remarks with more than ordinary interest, and thank you, in the name of the society I have the honor to represent, for the cordial sympathy and support which you have so feelingly and generously expressed in your address.

In casting our eyes over the extended area of this great and growing city, with its population of over 700,000 inhabitants, we cannot but feel impressed with the ample provision that Providence has made for its prosperity and happiness, and we should not, by any neglect of ours, permit these benefits to slumber unimproved, without an effort to bring them within the reach of all for whom they were intended.

It must be admitted that one of the greatest and most indispensable blessings that can be conferred upon a community is an abundant supply of water, and although we enjoy this advantage to its fullest extent at our residences and public institutions, yet we cannot be unmindful of the fact that no provision has at any time been made for the thirsty and tired laboror, and the animals under his care, while promoting the commerce and business operations of our city.

During the hot months of summer, the suffering caused by the absence of water in our streets is beyond description, and those who have been unavoidably detained in town at this sultry season of the year have, no doubt, like myself, witnessed, with painful emotions, the exhausted horse struggling with his heavy burden over our rough pavements; his breathing fast and hard, and his limbs gradually becoming weaker and weaker, until at last he fall to the ground, a victim of what we call cruelty and oppression.

In many instances this may, no doubt, be true, but the responsibility falls not alone upon the persons having these animals under their care, for they are often in as suffering a condition as the poor beasts they drive. The wheels of business and trade are not under their control, and cannot be stopped by heat or cold, and those interested in its onward progress should provide such means as will lighten their labor and afford refreshment to all engaged in it.

It is the intention of the officers of the Philadelphia Fountain Society to remedy this evil, and to distribute along the streets and public thoroughfares fountains and troughs where both man and beast may refresh themselves, and recover their exhausted energies. But in the execution of this great work, involving so large an expenditure of money and labor, the officers of the society expect the hearty co-operation and support of their fellow-citizens, trusting to their sense, intelligence and practical knowledge to calculate the benefits, both to the health and morals, that must result from so liberal a supply of water during the summer months to the laboring classes of our people.

This society, although the first movement of the kind that has so far been inaugurated in this country, is not an original idea. In London a similar association was formed some years ago, having among its officers some of the most influential and respectable gentlemen of that great city, who with laudable zeal and enterprise undertook the work of soliciting contributions, and drawing to their embrace a large number of subscribers.

I need not say that the enterprise met with universal approbation, and the society, according to a recent report, has erected one hundred and seventeen fountains and ninety-nine troughs, and although dispersed and spread over an area of one hundred square miles, and subject to the injury through thoughtless mischief, wilful malevolence, and unavoidable accident, to which such structures are every day liable, no injury has yet been sustained by any one of them, showing conclusively how universally the objects of the society are appreciated by a grateful community.

At one of these fountains two thousand persons were seen to drink in five hours. At another in Bishopsgate nearly seven thousand drank in a single day, and at the Royal Exchange, where three jets are constantly flowing, more than eight thousand have been known to drink in the same space of time. If these three fountains which I have mentioned afford relief to more than seventeen thousand thirsty people in one day, how great must be the benefit bestowed upon the aggregate number who resort to these fountains in other parts of London!

Let us then emulate our transatlantic brethren in this noble work. Let us bring into more general use the waters of the Schuylkill. The same spirit of enterprise which directed our forefathers in their efforts to raise that limpid stream from its sandy bed, and send it in copious currents through the gilded halls of luxury and ease, will also aid us in bringing the same to our fountains, where the weary and overheated laborer and his half-famished animal may find relief, and return to their toil with renewed life and vigor.

Let us call upon our benevolent and Christian associations who are laboring to elevate the moral condition of their fellow-man, and to bring him to a proper understanding of his spiritual accountability, and tell them that the most dangerous enemy to virtue is often found in *Thirst*, driving the thoughtless victim to places of debauch, where, in the social converse of others, indulgence, oft repeated, paves the way to habits of intemperance and all the evils that follow in its withering train; and, finally, let us invoke all our fellow-citizens, of every denomination and creed—all who love order, good government, and a virtuous life—to come to our aid, and sustain us with their means, their influence, and personal efforts in carrying out the objects we have in view.

The officers of our society ask no compensation for their labor, and will receive none. Their motive is solely philanthropic, and, as such, they confidently appeal to the friends of humanity to aid them in their meritorious work. So far they have received the liberal encouragement of a large number of their fellow-citizens, many of whom have not only become members of the society, but have authorized fountains to be erected at their own expense. I thank you again for this visit and complimentary address.

At the conclusion of the address Dr. Swann was warmly and enthusiastically applauded.

The speakers who followed were Rev. John Chambers, Dr. E. Morwitz, Aubrey H. Smith, Esq., and Washington L. Bladen, Esq., who made short addresses eulogizing the purposes of the Fountain Society.

OFFICERS.

Wilson C. Swann, M. D., President.

Vice-Presidents—George F. Tyler, E. Morwitz, M. D., A. J. Drexel.

Secretary—George E. McLaughlin.

Treasurer—J. Edward Bazley.

Board of Managers—T. H. Braidwood, Henry Paul Beck, Jacob Duncan, L. P. Ashmead, Lorin Blodget, R. Krumbhaur, George Plitt, J. Brown Parker, M. M. Reese, Robert M. Hooper, J. Edward Bazley, Joseph F. Tobias.

Lady Patronesses—President, Mrs. Robert M. Hooper; Secretary, Mrs. J. Edward Bazley.

Managers—Mrs. Robert M. Hooper, Mrs. J. C. Heberton, Mrs. John R. Penrose, Mrs. J. Wilson Fassitt, Mrs. E. C. Geyelsa, Mrs. J. Brown Parker, Mrs. George Plitt, Mrs. William Rudder, Mrs. J. R. Fry, Mrs. William Cochran, Mrs. J. Edward Bazley, Mrs. Joseph F. Tobias, Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, Miss Shamburg, Mrs. Joseph R. Carpenter, Mrs. John D. Lankenau.

ELLIOTT & DUNN'S NEW BANKING HOUSE.—Perhaps one of the most pleasant duties of a journalist, in any city or town, is to record evidences of the march of improvement around him. Of late Philadelphia has been extremely rapid in her progress, not only in stretching away for squares blocks of new buildings, but also in tearing down business edifices from sites already comparatively improved, and erecting in their stead structures handsome, ornate, or massive. These improvements have all been carefully noted, and now again the grateful task is ours to score one more in the already lengthy list.

For some time past the old, steady, and well-known banking firm of Messrs. Elliott & Dunn have had in course of construction a new Banking House, on Third street, below Chesnut, directly opposite THE EVENING TELEGRAPH office. A few days since it received the last finishing touches, and yesterday was occupied by the firm.

This attractive little building is in the Franco-Italian style, moderately *ornate*. It is eighteen feet wide by fifty feet deep, and two stories in height. The front is executed in marble, selected from the Manchester quarries. The body of the building is of brick. The first or principal story has a cornice appropriate to the style, supported on ornamental brackets, connected at their springing by a well-defined string-course. Immediately over this cornice rest the window plinths of the second story. And the whole frontispiece is crowned by a highly ornate chief cornice, of elegant proportions, tastefully adorned with boldly carved rosettes. The centre of this cornice has a graceful segment-broken pediment, with finial in perfect keeping with it, as a finish to the whole, having its tympanum ornamented with a circular centre, and two side angular panels neatly sunk-moulded. The principal story, devoted wholly to the bank, is of easy access, being but one step above the side-walk. Its front is divided into three openings, namely—a window and two doors, the former ten feet six inches high, and the two latter thirteen feet six inches; all three are five feet wide, capped with elliptic heads, and have a broad rosetted band-moulding continued round the whole of each opening. The spandrels have a well-defined shield ornament raised on each. The second story has three ornamental blocked antæ, with long sunk panels between the blocks, dividing the front into two sections, each having a window three feet six inches wide by ten feet high, semi-circular headed, and completely surrounded with a blocked band-finish, with a highly wrought, boldly-raised keystone and supports sunk-panelled (as are all the blocks), and presenting a richness of effect with appropriate strength. The spandrels in this story have large rose ornaments raised on them. The under part of the facia forming the caps of the sections is indented and carved appropriately, having drops at regular intervals. Two highly enriched consoles finish the cornice on each end of the front, the caps or blocks of which have carved wreaths on them. The doors and window sashes are of polished walnut; the glass, best French plate, in single sheets. The first story, fourteen feet four inches high, occupied as the fiscal department of the bank, is in one room, with a private stair leading to the vaults in the cellar, and a stairway rising to the apartments in the second story. The first story or bank-office is lighted in the rear by a skylight. The second story is twelve feet six inches high, divided into two apartments, together with dressing-room and water-closet, and is lighted in the rear by three windows. The building is heated by hot-air generated from a furnace in the cellar, and carried to the flues by tin pipe; and the gas through terra-cotta pipe. The heating flues rise in the second story the height of a table, and are covered with marble slabs. The roof is covered with tin and painted. This bank building, as finished, goes to prove how much may be done in a small space, without at all crowding the front with apparently extraneous embellishment.

Its architect was Mr. Samuel Sloan; the marble work was done by Mr. William Armstrong; the carpentering work by Messrs. Cook & Furman; the cabinet work and fixtures by Messrs. Kemp & Garrison; and the gas-fixtures were put in by Messrs. Miskey, Merrill & Thackara.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the business of the firm will be largely increased with their removal to the new location.

BANQUET OF THE GREEN HILL LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.—A banquet in commemoration of the semi-centennial of Odd Fellowship was given last night by the Green Hill Lodge, I. O. of O. F., at the Corn Exchange Hotel, Second street, above Walnut, when the company, some 350 gentlemen, sat down to discuss the good things so bountifully provided, and the affair passed off in the most pleasant and spirited manner. W. P. Gallagher, Noble Grand of the Green Hill Lodge, presided, assisted by Vice Grand W. Lewis. The Treasurer of the organization, T. M. Henderson, and W. H. H. Porter were also present. Wit, song, and sentiment were the order of the evening, and the festivities were kept up till a late hour. Mr. James D. Whetham, the oldest member of the lodge, in response to a toast to Odd Fellowship, gave an interesting history of the Order, interspersed with reminiscences of the Green Hill Lodge, which he said was instituted in 1856, and at the present time numbers exactly one hundred members. Mr. Wm. Gaus followed in a very neat speech, in response to a toast—"The Day we Celebrate," when Dr. Ridge, of Camden, N. J., took the floor to reply to the sentiment "Our Country." The Doctor made a most eloquent and forcible address, alluding to the many stirring incidents in the history of our country, and concluding with a tribute, most beautifully expressed, to the "free and untrammelled Press" of our country. Speeches were also made by William J. Aldrich, John Pemberton, and Mr. Henry F. Butler. The address of the latter gentleman was given in response to the toast "Woman," and its sparkling wit and genuine humor fairly convulsed the company. Some fine singing was indulged in by Mr. Pemberton, and the festivities concluded with the "Star Spangled Banner." Altogether it was a delightful reunion, and will long be remembered with pleasure by all who participated in it.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—At two o'clock this afternoon, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, Peter Miller had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a horse and wagon. It appears that he came to the station yesterday and confessed that he had stolen a team, the property of Robert Ervin, Forty-seventh and Market streets. Inquiry ascertained the facts of the confession to be true, and he was held for a further hearing.

Also Daniel Price had a hearing upon the charge of assault and battery on Thomas Quade, at Third and Christian streets. Held in $800 bail.

The notorious Hugh McAnauy, bailsman for the more notorious Jimmy Haggerty, offered himself as bail in this case, but the alderman very properly refused to accept him, as his property is now in the hands of the Sheriff.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—Yesterday morning the police of the Seventh district picked up an unknown man at New Market and Margaretta streets, in an apparently intoxicated condition. He was removed to the station, where he remained in an unconscious state during the remainder of the day. Towards evening a physician was called in, who, on making an examination, found a dangerous wound on the back of the head, which had evidently been caused by his head coming in contact with a brick. He is dressed in a grey coat, blue military pants, and a dark vest. He has been removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A RIOTER.—A party of fellows went into Hare's tavern, on Fifteenth street below Market, last evening, and after being there a while raised a row. They were ejected from the place, when they commenced throwing bricks through the window. A policeman came along and captured Charles James, who was taken before Alderman Jones and held in $600 bail for trial.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CLERGYMAN.—This morning the Rev. George A. Durborow, who has been for almost a quarter of a century past the rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redemption, died at his residence in this city, after an illness of a few weeks' duration. He was the founder of the church with which he was so long connected, and his loss will be deeply felt, not only by his parishioners, but by the community at large.

POLICEMAN BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—This morning Policeman Charles Sears, of the Fourth district, came across a mad dog at Sixth and Vine streets, and drawing his revolver discharged one barrel, the contents of which missed the animal, which immediately turned on the policeman and caught him by the finger, which was bitten clean through. The dog was subsequently despatched by Mr. Sears.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last night several fellows attacked a citizen at Seventh and Bedford streets, and after having knocked him down, they robbed him of about $18. Jas. O'Neill was subsequently arrested on the charge of being implicated in the robbery, and, after a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, was committed for trial.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Martin Wear last evening fell into the Delaware at Shippen street wharf. Policeman Dennie happened to be in the vicinity, and, with the assistance of several gentlemen, succeeded in rescuing him.

ROBBERY.—Last night thieves entered the residence of Lieutenant Lugar, of the Park police, at No. 1707 Marshall street, but left without taking anything further than a quantity of victuals which were lying upon a table in the kitchen.

BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon a child aged two years, the son of August Born, lager-beer brewer, at Thirty-first and Thompson streets, fell into a ditch in that vicinity and was drowned. Coroner Daniels held an inquest.

HAND MASHED.—James McLane, while driving a cart at Twenty-second and Brown streets, fell to the ground and the wheel passed over his hand. The injured man resided at No. 1634 Fawn street.

SERENADE TO EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN.—A serenade will be given to ex-Governor Curtin at 11 o'clock this evening, at his residence, No. 1813 Spruce street, by the soldiers of the late war.

POLICEMEN DRUNK.—Two of the policemen of the Fifth district were reported this morning as having been intoxicated yesterday while on duty.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING DESIGNS IN BONNETS AND HATS, AT OUR NEW BONNET ROOMS, No. 806 ARCH Street. P. A. HARDING & CO. 4 1 thstu3m

107 EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE. No. 107 North EIGHTH Street, (Four doors above Arch). I have now open a splendid assortment of

SILKS,	SATIN RIBBONS,
SATINS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
CRAPES,	STRAW HATS,
FIGURED NETS,	STRAW BONNETS,
ILLUSIONS,	FLOWERS,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the Ladies. JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 North EIGHTH Street, FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH. P.S.—SILKS and SATINS CUT BIAS. 4 5 stuthsm

THOMPSON REYNOLDS, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC., ETC. N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts., F. S. HEATH. [4 6 1m] Philadelphia.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC. PRICES REDUCED. FRENCH CHINA, GLASS, PARISIAN GRANITE, AND GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN OUR LINE IN IMMENSE VARIETY. BEST GOODS, CHEAPEST PRICES. TYNDALE & MITCHELL, No. 707 CHESNUT Street, 3 20 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 7 stu3

EARLY VALENTINE, YELLOW SIX Weeks, Mohawk, China Red Eye, Cranberry Bush Beans. Also, Large Lima, Giant Wax, Dutch Case Knife Beans, etc. etc. HACKER, WETHERILL & CO., No. 605 MARKET Street. 417 smw 1mrp

GRANDFATHER'S SUNDAY COAT.

It was of home-made woven stuff,
A genuine azure blue;
And Grandma wove the cloth herself
In seventeen-ninety-two.

It was not cut as coats are now;
The sleeves were made so tight,
He had to rise to put it on
Before the morning light.

With collar of tremendous size,
This venerable coat
Rose up against the back of his head,
And warmed his neck and throat.

So queer in those peculiar days
The fashions did prevail,
The hinder part of the coat was shaped
Much like a swallow's tail.

They kept things long in Grandpa's days:
From records it appears
That he wore this most remarkable coat
Some fifteen or twenty years.

But coats are nicer, and cheaper now,
You can buy for a trifle, or more,
Better coats than grandfather ever saw,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S STORE.

Brass Coats with Blue Buttons are all the now go for evening entertainments.

Light pants, of delicate hues and tasteful cut, enable the American citizen of the most moderate means to outshine Her Majesty's subjects in the new Court Rig just inaugurated for her receptions.

Everything in the masculine clothes line that a male human can want, for business or pleasure, at prices so far below what our grandparents used to pay, that, if those venerable persons were to call in and see they would open their eyes so wide that their measure could not be taken.

DO YOU WANT THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY? THEN BRING YOUR MONEY TO ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAR. THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE. PERRY & CO., 4 15 thstu 12t No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC. WOOD & CARY, 725 CHESNUT St., FANCY BONNETS, TRIMMED HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, SATINS AND LACES, INFANTS' HATS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HATS, BLACK AND WHITE NEAPOLITAN HATS, LATEST. No. 725 CHESNUT Street. 4 22 tuwth2mrp

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE AT RICHMOND & CO.'S, No. 45 South SECOND Street, 2 26 EAST SIDE.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Secret Agent to Cuba—President Grant's Action Dependent on the Nature of His Report.

Congressmen Leaving for Home

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Grant and the Cuban Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Government is daily expecting the return of a secret agent sent down to make a personal inspection of the condition of affairs in Cuba. This agent is an army officer, in whom Grant has great confidence, and the policy of the administration towards Cuba will be shaped according to the character of the report he makes. The President takes no stock in the statements of what is known as the Cuban Junta in this country, because many of those connected with it are working for personal aggrandizement, and are interested in giving a peculiar coloring to everything connected with the movements of the insurgents and Spaniards. Grant is known to be favorably inclined towards the patriotic Cubans, but he wants to know something about their strength and resources, as well as their prospects of success, before he places our Government in any other relations towards them than those now existing.

Thinning Out.

Senators and members are gradually thinning out, and by the end of the week there will be very few of them here.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Captain James F. Armstrong is ordered to New Orleans in charge of the iron-clads on that station.

Captain William A. Parker is ordered to report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Light-house keeper of the Eighth Light-house district, vice Lieutenant-Commander Harley, detached, and ordered to the ship Potomac.

John G. Walker is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the command of the Potomac.

Lieutenant Commander John K. Sackett is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Sabine.

Naval Constructor Samuel M. Pock is detached from Philadelphia, and ordered to Boston Navy Yard.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales. Flour steady; sales of 7000 barrels. Wheat firmer; sales of 10000 bushels white Michigan at $1'88. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 54,000 bushels mixed Western at 79@82c. Oats firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 43,000 bushels at 83c. afloat, and 80c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $31'37½. Lard heavy; steam, 18¾@18¾c. Whisky dull, and quotations are nominal.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28c. Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; prime valley red, $2. Corn dull; prime white, 77@79c.; yellow, 83@85. Oats dull at 86@72c. for light, and 78c. for heavy. Rye nominally $1'40@1'45c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm but dull at 92@95c.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The sales of gold to-day were much the same as on Saturday, 133⅛@⅛@⅜ per cent. The cash gold was easy. The foreign exchanges firmer, 108⅛@¼ for 60 days on London, and 109¼@109½ per cent. short sight, which contribute to the steadiness of gold, although $1,213,000 was paid out of the Treasury office to-day for May coupons, and a large amount of gold checks issued for the registered May interest, the books for which were received from the Department at Washington at the close of last week. The customs demand for gold to-day amounted to $496,000.

"The Money market was easy to the brokers to-day at 7 per cent., and exceptional transactions were again made at 6 per cent. on Government collateral. The sales on prime merceant paper range from 7@9 per cent.

"The Stock Exchange was firm and advancing in prices and active in business on the public funds, all descriptions of the 5-20s sharing in the rise and demand, and the 5-20s of 1865 and 1867, July and January interest, especially stiff at the improvement over the highest transactions of Saturday. The Exchange was also active in the Southern State Bonds, the Louisianas advancing 1½ per cent., the Missouris 1 per cent., and the new North Carolinas 1½ per cent. Tennessees and old Virginias were also in request. The railway market was excited on the Vanderbilt New York Stocks, Central rising to 172¾, Hudson to 153½, Harlem to 143½@144 per cent., and very little of the last-named stocks offered. There was some depression early in the day on part of the Western list, the St. Paul's displaying especial weakness, and the Northwests dullness; but Fort Wayne, on the other hand, was buoyant, Rock Island firm, and Michigan Southern steady; and later in the day the recovery was general in the weak stocks of the forenoon, and the whole market, in sympathy with New York Central, the favorite of the day, left off steady."

From the Herald,

"There was a decided renewal of the speculative fever throughout the different markets to-day, and a sharp upward turn in the great majority of the securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. The street is eminently 'bullish' in its tone and tendency, and the 'bears' who put out their contracts for the expected depression resulting from the recent stringency in money have gazed with dismay at the gradual but sure obliteration of their margins consequent upon the steady rise of from twenty to forty per cent. which has ensued in some of the leading speculative stocks. The onward march of prices was merely checked by tight money. Indeed, for some of the list it was progressive notwithstanding. With the return of easy money the advance has been still more marked. The railway list has been the great feature, and those which are more or less in the path of the route to San Francisco, via the Pacific Railway, are more or less reflective of the impression that in the general impetus which is to be given to railway stocks by the completion of that route each will have its share of increased traffic. We have already pointed out the danger arising from a too enthusiastic discounting of the effects upon the earnings of our Western roads when this enterprise shall have been finished. The immense decline in breadstuffs at the West, ranging from forty to fifty per cent., should not be disregarded in making calculation of the profits of our railways during the ensuing season, particularly as it may more than offset the advantages to be derived from connection with the Pacific route. The Stock market was strongly active for the general list, and prices in some instances touched the highest ever known. New York Central, for instance, sold at 173, the opening figure being 169½.

"The other 'Vanderbilt stocks,' as they are classified—Hudson River and Harlem—likewise caught the infection of the hour, and advanced to 153½ and 144½ respectively, the report being revived that Mr. Vanderbilt, in organizing his grand through route to the West, will arrange for scrip dividends upon these latter roads to equalize them in value to New York Central, preliminary to consolidation therewith. Fort Wayne was another feature of the railway list in this general advance. The express stocks were also active and higher, while of the miscellaneous list Pacific Mail and Western Union were the more buoyant. The situation to-day was one to really puzzle the most conservative of financiers. If, on the one hand, this sudden appreciation of value is based upon the expected prosperity of the country in the ensuing future, it is only what the more enthusiastic have prophesied ever since the administration of General Grant was decided upon by a majority of the people of the United States. If, on the other hand, it is the work of the cliques and combinations of Wall street, who have conspired to advance prices to make a market for their long-hoarded stocks, its success is stupendous.

"In the Government market the five-twenties of 1862 touched the extraordinary figure of 121½. The London quotation was also higher—80¾—while the simultaneous advance in consols to 93⅞@93½ is evidence of the fact that the monetary case which is now experienced in the New York market has its counterpart in London. It is a curious spectacle, this growing abundance of money at two of the financial centres of the world, and may well arouse the conservative financier to scrutinize again the monetary horizon. It will be well if this activity is not confined to the stock exchanges, but expands to the more legitimate channels of business. The issues of 1867 were firmer and higher through the combined influences of the general buoyancy of the day and of a scarcity of delivery in 'short' sales."

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Sales of Gold Coin by the Government—A Missing Banker Turns Up—A Religious Convention in New Jersey.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Sale of Gold Coin.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Assistant Treasurer again advertises gold coin for sale to-day, but he has modified the announcement so as to remove the objections of last week made to its form. Instead of leaving the amount to be sold wholly indefinite as before, so that the Treasury might suddenly accept bids for many millions, and also produce a general panic in the money market, he now declares that the amount will not exceed one million of dollars per week, and instead of leaving to be implied that the highest bid shall in every case be accepted, he reserves the right to reject any bids which may be below the market price.

The School Bill.

The New York City School bill passed the Senate to-day by a large majority, and it was sent to the Governor. It changes the entire system. There is much interest in the matter.

Thurlow Weed

has purchased a country seat on Canandaigua lake in which to spend his declining days.

National Sunday School Convention.

NEWARK, April 27.—The National Sunday School Convention will hold their third session at the First Baptist Church, in this city, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, will preside, and the convention will have representatives from all parts of the United States and Canadas. Various important matters will be considered for the more efficient work of the Sabbath School. The citizens of Newark have made arrangements to give the convention a cordial reception. General Runyon will make the welcoming address on Wednesday morning.

Fire at Bangor, Maine.

BANGOR, Maine, April 27.—A building owned by Michael Schwartz, and occupied as joiner-shops by Wharff & Wernsur and Pattel & Goodwin, and by E. S. Gorham as a paint-shop, was destroyed by fire this morning. An adjoining building was considerably damaged. The loss will reach $3000, on which there is a partial insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Return of Jewett, the Missing Banker.

AUBURN, April 27.—F. G. Jewett, of Skaneateles, the missing banker, returned to that village last night, and resumed the banking business this morning. His friends are greatly relieved by his return, as it was feared he had been foully dealt with.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	174⅛	West. Union Tel.	43⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	33⅛	Clev. and Toledo R.	99
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Toledo and Wabash.	73⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	100⅞	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	85½
Chi. and N. W. com.	85⅝	Adams Express.	62
Chi. and W. W. pref.	97⅜	Wells, Fargo.	33⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	137¾	United States	66
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	138¼	Tennessee 6s, new.	67⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	94⅜	Gold.	133⅜

Market strong.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Pa 6s, 3 ser.	106⅝	100 sh Read.	s60	wn.	48⅛
$500 City 6s, New	101⅝	100	do		48⅜
$1100 do. Old.	98	100	do	b30.	48·31
$2000 Leh 6s, '84, 3d.	83½	100	do	c.	48⅛
$2000 C & Am 6s, '89.		100	do		48⅛
b10.	86¼	100	do	b10.	48⅛
7 sh Com'h Bk.	60	300	do.	b30.	48·31
200 sh Hestonv'e.	15½	100	do	s60.	48⅛
200 sh Penna R.	59½	100	do	b60.	48·31
10 do	59⅝	100	do	s30.	48⅛
25 do	59⅞	200	do		48·31
200 sh Cata Pf: b60.	35¾	100	do	s10.	48·31
100 sh Phil & E. b60.	28⅞	400	do	rg&l.	48⅛
100 do. s30.	28¾	200	do	b60.	48⅛
200 sh Gr & Co's. b10.	38½	100	do		1d. 48·44

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, Old. c.	98	8 sh Leh Stk.	32½
$1000 Leh Gold 1.	94¾	100 do.	s60. 32¾
10 sh 2d & 3d Sts.	43½	100 do.	s60. 32½
10 sh Penna R.	59⅝	100 do.	s60. 32¾
200 sh Ocean Oil.	s5. ⅜	200 do.	b60. 33
100 sh Read R.	b10. 48·44	16 sh Leh Val R.	56
100 do.	b10. 48·44		

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange to-day, at the prices annexed:—

5 shares Empire Transportation Company	$51·75
22 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.	27
10 shares Bank of North America	$235·50
100 shares American Button-hole and Overseaming Sewing Machine Co.	85
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$91·50
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	87
BRANDYWINE STREET, No. 2025—Three-story Brick Dwelling	$3725
GROUND RENTS, 5—$288, $30, $30, $30, $48	$4300
$430, $425, $430, $860.	
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, Upper Mount Bethel Township—Slate Quarry	$13,000
CHESNUT, No. 126—Valuable Five-story Brick Store, 29 feet front	63,000
CHESNUT, Nos. 205 and 207—Valuable Four-Iron-story front store, 41½ feet front	37,000
SECOND, Nos. 56 and 58 (South)—Valuable Stores	17,300
CHESNUT, No. 819—Elegant Four-story Marble-front Store	104,000
RACE, No. 716—Store and Dwelling	9600
NEW MARKET AND COATES, S. W. corner—Tavern and Dwelling	$4500
LOMBARD, No. 1115—Modern Dwelling	$4800
POPLAR, VINEYARD, AND GEARY STS.—Triangular Lot	$2925
FRANKFORD ROAD, N. E. of Ontario—Desirable Lot	$4800
ESSEX, No. 803—Brick Dwelling	$1150
FIFTEENTH—2 Valuable Lots.	$700
CHERRY, west of Eleventh—Large Lot and Frame Dwelling	$3000

WORSE AND WORSE.

Sprague Gets it Heavy from a Captain.

General Burnside having denied over his own signature a charge made by a Providence correspondent of a New York paper, of cowardice at the battle of Bull Run against Captain Francis M. Goddard, of the First Rhode Island regiment that gentleman fulminates the following challenge, addressed, as it will be seen, to Senator Sprague:—

A CARD FROM CAPTAIN GODDARD.

To the Hon. William Sprague, United States Senator from Rhode Island:—

Availing yourself of your position in the United States Senate, and abusing its privileges in a base and cowardly spirit, you have, in your speech of the 8th instant, charged me with having deserted my post in the hour of danger, while a member of the First Rhode Island Regiment.

General Burnside having, over his own signature, denied the truth of your assertions, it remains for me to pronounce you before the world, and with a full apprehension of the words I use, a liar, a calumniator, and a poltroon. I am, etc.,

FRANCIS W. GODDARD.

Late Captain Carbineers, First Rhode Island Regiment.

Providence, April 24, 1869.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. FLORENCE MARRYAT'S NEW NOVEL, The Girls of Feversham, Mailed to any one on receipt of 75 cents. LORING, Publisher, 4 27 2t BOSTON

FIFTH EDITION

FROM THE WEST.

The Odd Fellows' Celebration—Connections with the Pacific Railroad—An Account Greatly Exaggerated.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The Odd Fellows' celebration at Kansas City was a fine affair. The procession was one of the largest ever witnessed in the city. An oration was delivered and a banquet given in the evening.

The directors of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad decided yesterday that the road should connect with the Kansas Pacific Railroad at the 100th meridian.

A Sioux City special says the first reports about the sinking and explosion and loss of life on the steamer Usilda, above that city, were grossly exaggerated. The boat was loaded with discharged soldiers coming from forts along the Upper Missouri. When eighty miles above here she struck a snag and sunk. No one was lost, the troops and crew all getting ashore safely.

CONFLAGRATION.

A Depot Destroyed by Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, April 27.—The depot of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad Company at Southampton was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday, originating from sparks from an engine.

A Presbyterian Church Burned.

ST. LOUIS, April